The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIII] RICHMOND: TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1798. [NUMB. 632.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Extracts from the Essay "Of Difference of Opinion."

(Continued from our last.)

"MEN rarely are inclined to stop short in a business of this sort; and having detected one error in the party to which they formerly adhered, they are gradually propelled to go over completely to the opposite party. A candid mind will frequently feel itself impressed with the difficulties which bear upon its sentiments, especially if they are forcibly brought forward in argument; and will heartily discard its own system for another, when that other, if fairly considered, was liable to objections not less cogent than the former.

"The influences which produces a change of opinion are liable, in a greater or lesser degree, to escape the man who is most rigid in scrutinizing the motives by which he is influenced. Indeed, we have spoken of them as changes of opinion, which implies a certain degree of sincerity. Where a sinister motive is suspected, the man is generally regarded as holding the same opinion still, and only pretending to have undergone a change. But this is a phenomenon much more rare than is commonly imagined. The human mind is exceedingly pliant in this respect; and he that earnestly wishes to entertain an opnion, will usually, in no long time, become its serious adherent. We even frequently are in this respect the dupes of our own devices. A man who habitually defends a sentiment, commonly ends with becoming a convert. Pride and shame fix him in his new faith. It is a circumstance by no means without a precedent, for a man to become the enthusiastic advocate of a paradox, which he at first defended by way of bravado, or as an affair of amusement.

"There is nothing more memorable in the analysis of intellectual operations, than the subtlety of motives. Every thing in the phenomena of the human mind is connected together. At first sight, one would suppose nothing was easier than for the man himself to assign the motive of any one of his actions—He can never do it accurately; and we often find him committing the most glaring mistakes. Every incident of our lives contributes to form our temper, our character, and our understanding; and the mass thus formed, modifies every one of our actions. All man is association and habit.

"As to motives, let us for a moment put out of the question, the consideration of pleasure and pain, hope and fear, as they are continually operating upon us in the formation of our opinions. Separately from these, there are numerous circumstances, calculated to mislead the most ingenious mind in its search after truth, and to account for our embracing the shadow of reason when we imagined ourselves possessed of the substance. One man, according to the habits of his mind, shall regard with satisfaction, the slightest and most flimsy arguments, and bestow upon them the name of demonstration. Another man, a mathematician for instance, should be insensible to the force of those accumulated presumptions, which are all that moral and practical subjects will ever admit. A misfortune more pitiable than either of these, is when a strict and profound reasoner falls into some unperceived mistake at the commencement, in consequence of which, the further he proceeds in his enquiry, and the more closely he follows his train of deductions, he plunges the more deeply in error.

SECTION 2d.

"The maxims which the preceding reasonings are calculated to establish, are, that we shall rarely be in the right in allowing ourselves to suspect the sincerity of others in the cause to which they profess adherence; that nothing can be more various than the habits of different minds, or more diversified than their mode of contemplating the same subject; that nothing can be more deceitful than the notion, so general among superficial thinkers, that every cause but their own is destitute of any plausibility of appearance; and that we can never have a just view of the sincerity of men in opinions we deem absurd, till we have learned to put ourselves in their place, and to become the temporary advocates of the sentiment we reject.

"It may be useful to illustrate these propositions by a specific instance.

"The controversy at present most vehemently agitated, is that between new and old systems of political government. The advocates of both parties, for the most part, see nothing on the side adverse to their own, but wilful perverseness. They cannot believe that their opponents are sincere and ardent well wishers to the happiness of mankind. All they discern in one case, is a spirit of monopoly and oppression; and in the other, is a discontented heart, anxious to gratify its cravings, by the most rapacious and dishonest means. If each party could be persuaded to see the principle of controversy in the other in a favorable light, and to regard itself and its opponent as contending by different modes for the same object, the common welfare, it would be attended at this great crisis of the moral world, with the happiest effects.

"It may be laid down as an axiom, that the enlightened advocate of new systems of government, proceeds upon the establishment or assumption of the progressive nature of man, whether as an individual, or as the member of a society. Let us see how far the principal champions of both hypotheses, are agreed in this doctrine.

"The supporters of the systems of government at present in existence, build upon it to a certain extent, as the main pillar of their edifice. They look through the history of man. They view him at first a miserable savage, destitute of all the refinements of a civilized state, and scarcely in any respect elevated above the brutes. They view him in the progressive stages of intellectual improvement, and dwell with extacy upon the polished manners, the generous sentiments, the scientific comprehensiveness, the lofty flights, and divine elevation which constitute what may at present be denominated the last stage of that progress. They call to mind with horror the fierce and unrelenting passions of savages and barbarians. They see that it has been only by graduated steps that these passions have been controled, in the degree in which they are now controled; and they justly regard personal security as the grand nourisher of leisure, disinterestedness, science, and wisdom. Thus far both parties ought to be considered as agreed"

(To be continued.)

From the New-York Gazette.

ORATION,

Delivered in the COLLEGE *at* PRINCETON, *on the morning of the*

FOURTH OF JULY.

In casting our eyes over the page of history, the attention is caught by the astonishing revolutions which have taken place in the different ages of the world. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Macedonian & the Roman empires succeeded one another in power, and equally sacrificed the happiness of mankind on the altars of ambition. But, these revolutions are particularly interesting in which the *people rebel against their government*, and vent their malignant passions, in the cruelties they inflict upon their fellow countrymen. The evil which raged in England, between Charles I. & his Parliament, exhibit an awful example of the depravity of the human heart. The men who commenced the opposition to arbitrary stretches of prerogative, were animated by the principles of freedom, and will long be held in remembrance by the lovers of virtuous liberty. But the spirit which it created did not conduct the revolution. *Tyrants* rose into power, and trampled on the *rights of their country*

But of all the revolutions that have afflicted the human race, that of FRANCE exceeds in the degree, and in the extent of its crimes. Deriving its origin from the intrigues and villainy of a few individuals, it has been marked in every stage of its progress by an unblushing violation of all the principles that are held sacred among mankind. That infamous Duke of Orleans, a monster whose parellel can hardly be found in history, was the prime mover of this revolution: his object was to destroy LOUIS, and to place himself upon the throne. Mirabeau, equally celebrated for his talents and his crimes, and the Abbe Sieyes a dark, cunning and cruel clergyman, were employed by the Duke in the accomplishment of his views. He lived to see his relation conducted to the scaffold, and his country filled with blood! But the vengeance of heaven overtook him, and he met the same fate which he had been so instrumental in preparing for his unfortunate monarch.

Such then was the origin of a revolution which has been so often held up to the admiration of the world. It was erected, and it has been conducted by the most abandoned and the most profligate of mankind. Their object was not to bestow *liberty* on France, but to promote their own aggrandizement, and to vent the malignant passions of their hearts.

The progress of the revolution presents a picture equally *disgusting* and *horrid*—FRANCE has been governed by a succession of *tyrants*, with whom the Nerces and Caligulas of antiquity do not deserve to be compared. Brissot and his colleagues early figured upon the theatre, but a speedy death was the punishment of their crimes. These were the men who planned the project of universal conquest. It was Brissot who invited the people of other countries to rise in rebellion against their governments and proposed to set fire to the four corners of Europe. But he soon fell under the commanding genius of Robespierre, and this tyrant established an uncontrolled dominion. Hebert and Danton ventured to oppose his power, but immediate death was the forfeit of their temerity. The cruelties exercised in France during the reign of Robespierre exceed not only the power of language to describe, but even the imagination to conceive! In the space of two months, 40,000 persons were destroyed in the single city of Nantz and its environs! The channel of the Loire was *chocked with dead bodie*; and its waters tinged with blood. Similar scenes were acted in Toulon, in Bourdeaux, in Lyons, and in many other cities of the Republic. Revolutionary tribunals were erected in all the parts of France.

These were possessed of unlimited power, and condemned to the same punishment, all who were obnoxious to the *tyrant* without regard to age or sex, or guilt or innocence! PARIS daily witnessed the execution of hundreds of victims, until its giddy inhabitants were so accustomed to scenes of murder that they came to view them, without one tear of sorrow, or one indignant emotion of the heart! Robespierre fell in his turn. Then were exhibited the proofs of his crimes—Then was it made known to the world, that during a single year of his dreadful reign, *France had witnessed the murder of two millions of her inhabitants*! In this number are included 250,000 women, 230,000 children, and 24 000 ministers of the gospel! Merciful Creator! when will this unhappy nation be delivered from the calamities with which it has been so long afflicted! When shall the tyrants of Europe be arrested in their proud career of conquest and of crime.

FRANCE, at present groans under a military despotism. The *will* of the directory is *law*. Their arbitrary mandate can deprive the virtuous citizen of his life, or banish him to a desert shore. All the presses of the nation are under the controul of the government, and the people are obliged to choose as their representatives, those candidates who enjoy the confidence of their rulers. Large bodies of troops are stationed in the interior of France to keep the people in subjection, and all communication is prohibited between the different parts of the country. Such, Frenchmen, is the reward of your perfidy to the best of princes. After having solemnly sworn to support him in his constitutional powers, you basely betrayed him to his enemies. You have permitted the offscouring of the earth to send your king to the scaffold, to dip their garments in his blood! The justice of Heaven is seen in the calamities which you have been made to suffer, and in the fate of the monsters who destroyed their sovereign. They have most of them terminated their career by an ignominous death.

If we take a view of the conduct of the revolutions towards other countries, we shall find it distinguished by the same marks of cruelty, perfidy and ambition. It is well known, that they early formed a resolution to compel all Europe, and finally the whole world to bend beneath their power, this project has been invariably pursued from the early periods of the revolution to the present time—

Various factions have contended for power at home, but they all acted upon the same principles of foreign policy.—France has adopted the maxim of the Romans, and she has pursued it, even with more success and more cruelty than those ferocious destroyers of mankind. When her troops entered Holland, they made the most liberal promises and the most generous professions. The chains of tyranny were to be broken, and complete happiness was to be bestowed on the regenerated Dutch. But they have been reduced to the most abject slavery. An odious constitution has been imposed on them by France. The members of their convention who have dared to speak with the firmness of patriots, have been arrested and imprisoned. Contribution has been levied upon contribution, and the wretched inhabitants are kept in subjection by a powerful army, whose expences their country is pillaged to defray. *This is the liberty* which the Dutch enjoy, and *this is the liberty which France will bestow upon all the countries that she can seduce by her arts, or vanquish by her arms.* What has been the fate of Venice? The generous republicans promised to give her liberty, and to restore her to her ancient glory. But they have sold her country to the emperor, and transferred her inhabitants like the beasts of the field. The other states of Italy have experienced treatment equally dishonorable and unjust. The Cisalpine republic is under the dominion of 25,000 French troops. These live on the property of the inhabitants, and are paid by the wretches whom they hold in bondage.

Switzerland has lately been added to the long catalogue of the provinces of France. It was to intrigue, and not to courage, that she fell a sacrifice. The traitors in her councils, whom France had purchased, opposed with success, every vigorous measure. In vain did the peasants flock to the gates of Berne, and demand to be led against the enemy. All the advantages that might have been derived from their enthusiasm were destroyed by the perfidy of the government. Unhappy Switzerland! you have given to the world an instructive but a mournful example—And many distant nations, whilst they weep for your fate, and admire your valor, learn wisdom from the fatal errors which have proved your ruin.

AMERICANS! from the fall of this devoted country, you may derive the most instructive lesson. Switzerland had still been free and happy, but she listened to the traitors who told her there was no danger, and rejected the energetic measures which her patriots proposed. My countrymen! the same language is held in your councils. It is the language which France has instructed her partizans in every country to employ. *There is no danger—There is no danger*—This is the eternal burden of their song. But the citizens of America will not be deceived by all the arts of foreign intrigue or domestic treason. They have seen the infamous conduct of France towards the nations of Europe—They have felt the insults offered to their own country, and they will defend at every hazard the independence of their fathers. The Youth of Berne have raised a monument to their fame, that will survive the ravages of time. They fought in the fatal battle of the 5th, under the walls of their city, until they were all stretched upon the field. The youth of America will imitate the glorious example. The chief magistrate has declared their country to be in danger, and has called upon them to fly to arms in his defence: he shall not be deceived. The youth of America will fly to arms, and defend their country, or perish in the glorious struggle.

Are there any Fathers in this assembly? animate your sons to meet the arduous contest. Tell them of the actions of their ancestors: recount to them the battles in which you fought to establish that independence which tyrants now threaten to destroy.—And you who are mothers! imitate the noble example of the Spartan women:—Let it be your pride and your boast that your sons are fighting the battles of their country; and should they fall on the encrimsoned plains, make it your consolation that they have died a glorious death. And you, the fair daughters of my country, employ your influence over the ingenious youth, in filling their hearts with heroism, and in nerving their arms for the day of battle. Form wreaths to adorn the brow of the youthful warrior. Work with your own hands the colors under which he is to draw his sword—And reward with your smiles! if only, who atchieve heroic deeds. What effects may not be produced by the charms and eloquence of the fair! Who saved Rome when Coriolanus threatened at her gates, and the entreaties of her priests, and the cries of her people were in vain? It was a woman—amiable, generous, patriotic *woman*. Think not that I exaggerate the dangers to which our country is exposed, or that I fear the issue of the contest in which we shall soon be compelled to engage. No! Let the storm approach—let the whirlwind come—WASHINGTON yet lives. His constitution is still unbroken, and his soul still soars on the wings of grandeur. He has been twice the saviour of his country, and he is yet destined by heaven to run an illustrious course. At his command, the old veterans will leave their retreat, and AGAIN encamp on the martial plain. Animated by the same glorious principles, they will follow their beloved Chief, form a rampart round their country which tyranny shall never force.

From a Dedham (Maff.) Paper.

PLAIN TRUTH.—Can any be plainer?

Jacobinism has done more to turn the heads and hearts of many Americans and to humble their courage, than could be reasonably expected from half a dozen years of slavery. Had the French been really and in fact, as well as in pretension, our masters, and used our people as they use the Dutch and Italians, it would hardly be thought that any men, once free, would so soon forget their lost liberty and become like our Jacobins, not merely reconciled to their chains, but fond of them. It will astonish the citizens of the towns thirty miles from the sea coast, indeed the great body of the sound, enlightened true hearted farmers of New England will be amazed, mortified & provoked to hear that there are still jacobins in the lower flourishing and truly respectable towns of Norfolk and Middlesex—that though they are not near so numerous, nor quite so bold as formerly, they are more bitter than ever, the frowns of the majority of the good citizens and the rage of disappointment being added to the fury of their passions. The light which the correspondence with France has shed on the path of others has blinded them. The government has no secrets, the people know the whole truth, and they wonder that any can be so perverse as to blame our Executive, and so false to America as to adhere to France after such convincing evidence of the wickedness of the latter has been published. But jacobin eyes are dim in day light, as men who come suddenly out of darkness are almost blinded by the glare of a candle. So far from being convinced, or at least from owning that they are convinced, they repeat the stale and ten thousand times confuted charges against the President & Congress. They still vindicate France, wish her success in *all* her enterprises, rejoice when one republic falls after another; nay, some who are sworn, or foresworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the constitution openly say, they hope the French will take our vessels, that our armed ships, men and all will be sunk; and if the French should invade us, that the friends, of government should stand in the front rank *as a parapet*, meaning between two fires, French *before*, jacobins *behind* them. The cockade of cowdung is assumed in preference to the American cockade; the fourteenth of July is prefered to the fourth; the French cockade is even said to be worn into some of our churches, which indeed has long been in France the badge of the most impious profanation of the house of God.

Fellow countrymen, not yet ashamed of our independence; not yet fallen from the rank of freemen—like the two or three hundred foreign jacobins of Norfolk and Middlesex, will you believe that these infamies have happened in the vicinity of the high spirited enlightened capital of Massachusetts—in the county, boasting the honor of the nativity and residence of the illustrious President of the United States, and of the excellent Governor of the Commonwealth? Believe it, for it is true; and when you reflect upon the fact, thank God that he has not delivered you also over to like political delusion. We ought to be devoutly thankful that this gangrene, this spot of rottenness is confined to a very small part of the political body, which in its other members is found vigorous and healthfull enough to defend its throat from the ruffian knife of the Directory; a knife now wet and dropping with Swiss blood, whose republic was confederated like our own.

If our citizens were generally as mean spirited, as false hearted, as foul-mouthed as twenty or possibly thirty jacobins, in each of the ten or twelve towns in the vicinity of Boston, Independence, though it cost an hundred millions of dollars, and is worth more than is hid in mines, or in the sea, would not be worth a cent. The cowdung cockade of the jacobins, would measure its value. France would not need armies to subdue us. Slaves already in soul, we should stand still to be harnessed. The Directory might send its decrees from Paris, and mould our mock authorities into any form that would give power and plunder to her partizans among us, and secure to the *great nation* the controul of our deputy, sub-underling independence.

The Friend of Government.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.

MESSRS. THOMAS & WESTCOTT,

Having observed in your Advertiser of the date of the 20th inst. a communication from a Fredericksburg paper, relative to an address to the President which was submitted to the consideration of the citizens of Westmoreland county, on the 25th of June, being court day: I feel myself urged to call upon you in the sacred names of truth and impartiality, to give the following statement a place also, in the Times.

On the day abovementioned, an address to the President was brought forward by Col. William A. Washington; it was read to the citizens, and laid upon the table for their decision without a single comment from its friends; when a violent and intemperate opposition was commenced to it by Mr. John Stuart, a resident of another county, in course of which Mr. S. indulged himself in such expressions as could not fail to extort a reply from General Lee. General Lee's observations were mild, gentlemanly and dispassionate—they were directed to the subject—they were calculated to enlighten, and inform the people—and were in pollluted by the least personal invective. The opposition was alternately maintained by Messrs. Stuart, Monroe (who was likewise a non resident) and Dawson, who continued to combat the principles of the address, until they were deserted by the audience—The consequence was, that three copies of the address were immediately circulated among the people, to one of which I subscribed at an early period of the evening, and which alone, at that time contained more subscribers than the whole number stated in the abovementioned communication. The fact is, that on the 30th of June, there were 416 resident subscribers of mature age, to the address, & only 11 to Mr Dawson's resolutions, 4 of whom were non residents. In this situation has the address been forwarded to the President; since then I have been well informed the number of subscribers has amounted to 500. I have not understood that the efforts of the dissenting party have been attended with any success. It is false that the citizens of Westmoreland have remained supine and unconcerned at the present eventful and interesting crisis of our political affairs—It is false too, that they have "greatly approved of the conduct of their representative in Congress;" his conduct has been at variance with the judgment and wishes of a very great majority of his constituents within my acquaintance in the district; and I do know that many of his best friends have condemned his votes generally—They have felt the most keen indignation at the base and wicked imputations which they, in common with their countrymen, have sustained through the insolence and intrigue of the French nation; and this they were impatient to assert and maintain; which they have now done by means of a candid and unequivocal avowal of their attachment to, and approbation of their own government.

I have felt it my indispensible duty to vindicate the misrepresented character of Westmoreland by this circumstantial detail, from the insidious and malicious allegations of its false, secret and anonymous enemy. Having been a witness to the facts stated, for the accuracy of which I solemnly pledge myself.

HENRY SMITH TURNER.

Prince William, July 21.

P S. It is requested and hoped, that this will be admitted wherever the said communication has been published.

FOR SALE,

A New Double Geared MILL,

WITH 12½ acres of land, lying in the county of Henrico, five miles below Richmond, and one from James river, adjoining the land of William Randolph, of Wilton, and Col. William Heth—a good dwelling house, lately repaired, at the mills, which will accommodate a small family. This mill is erected on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has flood the greatest freshes, without damage, there being no danger of her ever being *blown* up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of six hundred barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required, if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given. HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798. (tf)

RICHMOND, Aug: 14.

On the eighth inſtant, arrived, GENERAL MARSHALL.—*He was eſcorted about forty miles by the Richmond Troop of Horſe, unaer the command of Captain* William Auſtin—*(upon meeting the General a congratulatory addreſs was preſented by the Company) As he drew nearer to the city, he was met by Captain* Richardſon's *Company of Light Infantry Blues—by the Governor, Some of the Councillors of State, Old Officers, and an immenſe concourſe of the inhabitants of this place and its environs. The Hanover Troop of Cavalry turned out, on this occaſion, to* a man; *and, as he paſſed along the road, the neighbouring citizens came in all directions, to behold the* defender of their common rights.——*As he paſſed the confines of the city, a ſalute was fired by Captain* Dunſcomb's *Artillery, who had taken a ſtation on the ſuburbs for the purpoſe. In fine, the joy of the day was of ſo infectious a nature, that each* patriotic *boſom caught the generous contagion, until the glow of enthuſiam became as general as it was laudable.——It is thus that* wiſdom *and* virtue—patriotiſm *and* firmneſs *will ever be rewarded by a free, enlightened, and grateful people.*

When future generations ſhall peruſe the hiſtory of America, they will find the name of Marſhall *on its ſacred page, as one of the brighteſt ornaments of the age in which he liv'd.*

Behold him, Virginians! as the unſucceſsful meſſenger of PEACE! *After having, in conformity to his inſtructions and according to the will of his country,* "drained," *(in the language of* WASHINGTON) "the laſt drop of the cup of reconciliation"—*he has returned to confirm the intelligence, that nothing ſhort of* national degradation *will be received by the Directory as the* price *of accommodation—or, rather, as the* preliminary *to negociation.*

Let us compare the wiſdom and moderation of our own Miniſters, to the pride and inſolence—the ſophiſtry and corruption *of the government of France; and ſurely nothing but the moſt extraordinary deluſion, will ſuffer us to heſitate in uniting as* one man, *in oppoſition to the aggreſſions, the inſults, and the injuries of* that nation, *which, under the* name *of Republicaniſm, has inflicted ſo much miſery upon the human race.*

ADDRESS *of the* TROOP *of* CAVALRY *to* GENERAL MARSHALL, *preſented and read by Dr John Adams, the 8th inſt on meeting him in the county of Caroline, for the purpoſe of eſcorting him to town.*

IN behalf of the Richmond troop now before you, permit me, *fellow citizen* and *commander* to tender you our warmeſt congratulations, and to expreſs our moſt heartfelt joy on your return to your friends and country. The pleaſure we received on hearing of your arrival in America, was commenſurate with our apprehenſions for your ſafety while abroad. Firmneſs like yours in guarding the rights and intereſt of your country, with the diſcloſure of practices of iniquity and corruption, which your firſt communications unfold, we could not but fear might bring upon you unwarranted attacks from thoſe whoſe baſeneſs you had made public.

Our kindeſt ſympathies have attended you in your long and painful abſence from the fond endearments of your family, and in the mortifications, which the indignities offered you muſt have occaſioned: but we truſt, that if a reward proportioned to ſuch feeling can be conferred, you will find it in the conduct of your fellow-citizens ſince your return to them. Never were approbation and gratitude more ſtrongly marked than in the reception which they have every where given you; and you cannot for a moment doubt, that tho' not the *elect* of the French directory, you poſſeſs a place in the affections of your fellow-citizens, which will do you immortal honor, and reflect eternal diſgrace upon thoſe who could attempt to depreciate your merit.

We lament that we could not have met you ſooner. Expreſſions of approbation from us who have known you in all the relative duties of a *citizen* and a *man*, cannot be amongſt the leaſt acceptable; and allow me to aſſure you that each ſtep of your progreſs to your reſidence has given increaſed ſtrength to our feelings: that at this moment, the boſom of every member of this troop is warmed with the moſt generous exultation in once more beholding a much loved and a much reſpected fellow-citizen—that we moſt highly applaud every part of your public conduct—that we owe you a debt of gratitude for your manly ſupport of our rights;—and that when the voice of our country ſhall call us to the field under your command, we will alike manifeſt our attachment to your perſon and to our independence—our *faſt word* ſhall be, to live *free or die gloriouſly.*

To which GENERAL MARSHALL *returned the following Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE marked attentions which I receive on this occaſion from the Richmond troop, have made on my heart an impreſſion which time can never efface

My abſence from my family and friends, has indeed been long and painful, and the indignities offered to the United States through the perſons of their repreſentatives, could not but be keenly felt by men accuſtomed to conſider the American republic a reſpectable and independent nation, poſſeſſing all the rights which appertain to ſovereignty and ſelf government—For ſuch of thoſe unpleaſant feelings as were perſonal, your ſympathies—your kind and warm reception, added to that of my other fellow citizens, forms the ſweeteſt reward—for thoſe which were excited by public conſiderations—that manly ſpirit which ſeems to animate the American boſom—that love of liberty and of country, which ſeems to glow in almoſt every breaſt, form the ſureſt conſolation, becauſe they prove that ſuch contempt was unmerited, and has neither found nor produced a degraded ſubject people.

The obliging expreſſions beſtowed by your partial regard in the exertions made in conjunction with my late colleagues, and in obedience to the inſtructions of our government to promote the intereſt of our common country—expreſſions uttered by thoſe whoſe friendſhip I highly value, have often proved, and do moſt ſincerely reciprocate, are the dearer to me, becauſe, having long known me "in all the relative duties of a citizen and a man," your ſentiments are believed to be permanent, and I love to think that no viciſſitude in human affairs will induce you to regret having diſplayed them.

Returning from a nation whoſe power is immenſe, and whoſe hoſtile temper towords America, the amiable diſpoſition and pacific efforts of our government have been unable to ſoothe, I delight to perceive that I was not miſtaken in believing that when your duty as the citizens of a free republic—"when the voice of your country ſhould call you to the field—you would manifeſt your attachment to its independence, and your paſs word would be, *to live free* or *die gloriouſly*."

The ſentiment is worthy of free men—is worthy of you. It is the ſentiment by which national liberty and independence are to be preſerved. I know you too well to doubt the ſincerity with which it is uttered, or the fidelity with which it will be obſerved. Should the exigencies of your country require your aid as armed citizens, I feel the moſt entire confidence that it will be afforded in a manner moſt honorable to yourſelves; and I cannot view you without exulting in the recollection, that you are attached to the brigade I have the honor to command.

J. MARSHALL.

Thurſday laſt the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City waited on GEN: MARSHALL, with the following addreſs.

TO GEN: JOHN MARSHALL.

SIR,

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Richmond, participating in the general joy of their fellow-citizens, offer you their ſincere congratulations upon your ſafe return from an anxious and perilous miſſion to the boſom of a beloved country, family and friends; felicitating at the ſame time that country and themſelves upon the reſtoration of ſo valuable a member at this critical period of our public affairs.

If reaſon and argument could have had any influenc; if integrity, candor, and the pure ſpirit of conciliation, could have met with correſpondent qualities in the government to which you were ſent—ſmiling peace would have returned along with you to this her favorite abode. This not being the caſe, is a ſufficient proof to us who know you, that peace was unattainable by any juſt and honorable means We require no ſtronger evidence of the fixed hoſtility of the French government to our rights, liberty, and independence, than their refuſal to treat with you; alarmed leſt your penetration ſhould unfold their treacherous deſigns, and deſpairing even of their proficiency in the well-tried arts of corruption.

But tho' you have not brought us peace, you have ſet us upon guard againſt that fly deſtruction which glides inſenſibly into a nation under her garb and name. You have taught us to beware of a government whoſe influence at a diſtance can enfeeble and almoſt paralize; but whoſe touch is death. Perhaps we may owe to you the preſervation of our excellent conſtitution (grown dearer to us by a compariſon with others) and of our well-earned liberties; in fact, that we do not cloſe the long and mournful proceſſion of ruined republics, into which the unwiſe or impure attachment of their citizens to French politics, has introduced the Deſtroying Angel of French Deſpotiſm.

Whether you are allowed tranquilly to purſue the labours of your profeſſion, or are called to diſplay in the field the ſame energy in defence of your country's rights, which has diſtinguiſhed you in the cabinet, we wiſh you that ſucceſs which follows talents united with virtue, and the true reward of that virtue, an approving conſcience, with the applauſe of all good men.

JOHN BARRET, Mayor.

Atteſt,

ADAM CRAIG, Clerk of Common Hall,
City of Richmond.

To which GEN. MARSHALL returned the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVE with the moſt grateful ſenſibility the very friendly addreſs with which you have been pleaſed to honor me. That my fellow citizens, my neighbors and my ancient friends, thoſe who know me beſt, who have witneſſed the courſe and tenor of my life, whoſe eſteem has ever been moſt dear to me, and who have ever poſſeſſed my ſincere and real affections, teſtify joy at my return to them; that to the flattering evidences of that joy which have been ſo laviſhed on me, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Richmond, have added the moſt unequivocal aſſurances of their participation in it, more than compenſates the anxieties inſeparable from the miſſion on which I have been employed.

While I declare the ſtrong regrets I feel in common with you and all my countrymen, that "ſmiling peace" no longer "makes this her favorite abode;" while I lament that the ſincere and long continuing efforts of the American government, correſponding truly with the feelings and wiſhes of the American people, for the reſtoration of our broken relations with France, have hitherto produced only increaſed injury and accumulated contempt, I do not think that either policy or patriotiſm require me to conceal from you the firm and deep conviction of my mind, that accommodation with the French Republic on terms conſiſtent with the independence of the United States has been long impracticable, and that you judge rightly when you ſay that "peace was unattainable by any juſt and honorable means."

If, as I truſt and believe, the people of the United States value rightly their national independence, and the bleſſing of that liberty which we enjoy under our free and happy conſtitution; if they are awake to the countleſs dangers which lurk beneath "unwiſe foreign attachments; if they are true and faithful to themſelves, I feel a pride in believing that they cannot be compelled to cloſe the long and mournful proceſſion of ruined republics."

Receive, gentlemen, my warm acknowledgements for your obliging and affectionate wiſhes concerning myſelf; and while I ſincerely reciprocate them, permit me to aſſure you that in every poſſible ſituation your happineſs and the welfare of the citizens of Richmond will be dear to my heart.

J. MARSHALL.

PATRIOTIC FEAST!

On Saturday laſt, an elegant entertainment was given by the Citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, in honor of their reſpected and highly beloved fellow citizen, Gen. MARSHALL.

There were preſent, his Excellency James Wood, three of the members of the Honorable, The Council of State, moſt of the Old Continental Officers, reſident in and near the city, and about two hundred of the moſt reſpectable citizens.

No Tavern in the city being of capacity to accommodate ſo numerous a company, The R v'd Mr. Buchanan's Spring, diſtant about a mile, was ſelected as the place of entertainment.—The company aſſembled about two o'clock, and while pleaſure beamed in every countenance, the General was encircled by the citizens, when the following addreſs was preſented by Mr. Bushrod Waſhington:

RECEIVE, Sir, the affectionate congratulations of your fellow-citizens of Richmond, and its vicinity, on your ſafe return to this city, after having honorably and faithfully diſcharged your duty in the important miſſion to which you were called by the wiſdom of the executive councils of America—Having been accuſtomed to eſteem your known integrity and many amiable qualities in private life, we are proud to acknowledge that we feel our attachment and reſpect conſiderably heightened and increaſed by your virtuous exertions abroad, in maintaining the dignity, the honor, and independence of your country. We retrace your conduct with pleaſure, and rejoice to think that one of our moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots went forth at the public call from this city to advocate the cauſe of his injured country, and that he maintained it with ability, fortitude, and manly freedom, againſt the inſidious deſigns of her enemies, at the very ſeat of their empire, notwithſtanding the numerous difficulties to which he was expoſed.

For we are ſenſible, Sir, of the critical ſituation in which you found yourſelf placed upon that occaſion. Removed at an immenſe diſtance from the councils of your country, and cut off from the benefits of a free correſpondence with them by the vigilance of your adverſaries, you had diſplayed before your eyes one of the moſt anxious ſcenes that ever agitated the human mind.—On one ſide you beheld France reſpecting no laws, human or divine, but glorying in her might, elated with ſucceſſes, and frantic with ambition, meditating univerſal conqueſt, and graſping at the empire of the earth.—On the other, you beheld your infant country but juſt emerged from late and ſerious difficulties, deſirous of maintaining neutrality, of cultivating peace, and purſuing a ſyſtem of faith and juſtice towards all nations, menaced with hoſtilities and internal diſſentions by an imperious government, which is callous to the dictates of morality and juſtice, and knows no laws but thoſe of force and violence; a government which repaid all your efforts for juſtice and reconciliation with contumely and diſdain, and threatend, unleſs committing the dignity of your country, you would purchaſe for her a frail and temporary peace by exhauſting her reſources, to deluge her plains with blood, and confound her amidſt the miſery and ruin in which they had involved ſome of the deluded nations of Europe. This was a ſcene calculated to excite all the moſt powerful paſſions of the heart, and to embarraſs the judgment with their conflicts, but a generous mind did not heſitate to decide, and we have the ſatisfaction to ſay that, relying on the candor, virtue, and long tried perſeverance of your countrymen, you nobly diſdained the profligate propoſal, and with honeſt firmneſs rejected every propoſition which tended to commit the ſafety, honor, and independence of the nation you repreſentrd, declaring to deſpotiſm itſelf, that America, equal to every difficulty, would brave every danger, and ſubmit to every calamity, rather than yield up her liberty, or ſurrender her independence—But, Sir, we have the ſatisfaction to believe your anxiety is relieved, upon returning to a grateful country which receives you back again into its boſom with delight, to find you were not deceived in the opinion which you had formed of the candor, virtue, and firmneſs of your fellow citizens; that your predictions have been literally verified, and that every preparation is already making by a wiſe and virtuous government to repel the danger;—that France, though terrible to her neighbours, by her arms and intrigues, will find in this diſtant region virtue ſuperior to both, and a hardy race of men united in ſentiment, impregnable to ſeduction, and prepared to endure all the labor, fatigue, and danger of the longeſt and bloodieſt war to maintain their Independence, and to tranſmit unſhackeled to poſterity, that hallowed liberty which they adore.

We believe too, ſir, that to a mind like yours, it muſt afford the higheſt conſolation to remark the immenſe difference there is between the dignified conduct and manly virtues of thoſe who adminiſter your own government, and the deteſtable vices of thoſe who have uſurped the government of France:—Between the order and Liberty which exiſt here, and the violence and deſpotiſm that prevail there; between that Juſtice, moderation, and anxious attention to the public good, which form the characteriſtic of thoſe who adminiſter our own government, and the injuſtice, violence and ſcandalous purſuit of their own private aggrandizement, which diſtinguiſh thoſe who in France have put all liberty, authority, and ſafety under their feet.

Return therefore, ſir, to this Land of Freedom, and into a country, which glories in your virtues, and repays your generous exertions with thanks and approbation, the higheſt rewards to a virtuous mind; and may the manly and dignified conduct which you have diſplayed upon that occaſion, and which juſtly excites the gratitude of your country, ſerve to convince future generations, that he who would acquire the approbation and affections of a brave and free people, ſhould never heſitate to expoſe them to war and difficulty, rather than commit their independence or ſurrender the ſmalleſt portion of their liberty. For poſſeſſed of theſe, the temporary difficulties of a war, which is reſiſted in order to ſupport them, are eaſily ſuſtained, but deprived of them, men who aſpire to the exalted character of Freemen, would view all other joys as poiſoned and embittered, and would turn with loathing and diſguſt from every other comfort in life. But, Sir, permit us to obſerve, that whilſt we applaud your conduct, we approve likewiſe of the wiſdom of that government which ſelected you; whilſt we receive you with affection and gratitude at the place of your reſidence, and rejoice to ſee you reſtored to the arms of a virtuous family, we praiſe, we admire, and ardently love that government which you have ſo ably defended; and ſo far from agreeing to proſtrate its independence at the feet of another nation, we will with united hands and hearts rally round its ſtandard, and court danger and death under all their forms, ſooner than permit its meaſures to be controlled by foreign influence.

In fine, we will never conſent to ſurvive the government and Independence of America which we have covenanted to maintain, but we will tranſmit them ſafe and unimpaired to poſterity, or periſh in the ſtruggle to preſerve them.—Permit us alſo to expreſs, Sir, the high ſatisfaction which we have in an opportunity of proving by this public teſtimonial of our confidence in your integrity, judgment and veracity, how greatly the deſpots of France have deceived themſelves when they ventured to believe, that a candid country would not ſooner confide in the repreſentations of their own miniſters and fellow citizens, than in the inſidious relations of the deſpicable emiſſaries of falſehood, faction and intrigue, endeavored to be diſſeminated amongſt them by the contrivances of a gloomy deſpotiſm, which hates and plots the deſtruction of that happineſs abroad, which it has annihilated at home.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to accept our ſincere wiſhes for your future health and welfare; and as we truſt that you will continue to merit the eſteem of mankind, ſo we hope that you will always receive the benedictions and moſt unqualified approbation of your country.

To which the General politely delivered the following ANSWER.

I WILL not, Gentlemen, attempt to deſcribe the emotions of joy which my return to my native country, and particularly to this city, has excited in my mind; nor can I paint the ſentiments of affection and gratitude towards you, which my heart has ever felt, and which the kind and partial reception now given me by my fellow citizens, cannot fail to increaſe. He only who has been long abſent from a much loved country, and from friends greatly and deſervedly eſteemed—whoſe return is welcomed with expreſſions which, dictated by friendſhip, ſurpaſs his merits or his hopes, will judge of feelings to which I cannot do juſtice.

The ſituation in which the late envoys from the United States to the French republic found themſelves in Paris, was indeed attended with the unpleaſant circumſtances which you have traced. Removed far from the councils of their country, and receiving no intelligence concerning it, the ſcene before them could not fail to produce the moſt anxious and diſquieting ſenſations. Neither the ambition, the power, nor the hoſtile temper of France, was concealed from them:—nor could they be unacquainted with the earneſt and unceaſing ſolicitude felt by the government and people of the United States for peace. But amidſt theſe difficulties, they poſſeſſed as guides, clear and explicit inſtructions, a conviction of the firmneſs and magnanimity, as well as of the juſtice and pacific temper of their government, and a ſtrong reliance on that patriotiſm and love of liberty, which can never ceaſe to glow in the American boſom. With theſe guides, however thorny the path of duty might be, they could not miſtake it. It was their duty, unmindful of perſonal conſiderations, to purſue peace with unabating zeal, through all the difficulties with which the purſuit was embarraſſed by a haughty and victorious government, holding in perfect contempt the rights of others, but to repel with unheſitating deciſion, any propoſitions, an acceptance of which would ſubvert the independence of the United States. This they have endeavored to do. I delight to believe that their endeavors have not diſſatisfied their government or country, and it is moſt grateful to my mind to be aſſured that they receive the approbation of my fellow citizens in Richmond, and its vicinity.

I rejoice that I was not miſtaken in the opinion I had formed of my countrymen. I rejoice to find, though they know how to eſtimate, and therefore ſeek to avoid the horrors and the dangers of war, yet they know alſo how to value the bleſſings of liberty and national independence: They know that peace would be purchaſed at too high a price by bending beneath a foreign yoke, and that peace ſo purchaſed, could be but of ſhort duration. The nation thus ſubmitting, would be ſoon involved in the quarrels of its maſter, and would be compelled to exhauſt its blood and its treaſure, not for its own liberty, its own independence, or its own rights, but for the aggrandizement of its oppreſſor. The modern world unhappily exhibits but too plain a demonſtration of this propoſition. I pray Heaven that America may never contribute to its ſtill further elucidation.

Terrible to her neighbors on the continent of Europe, as all muſt admit France to be, I believe that the United States, if indeed united, if awake to the impending danger, if capable of employing their whole, their undivided force—are ſo ſituated as to be able to preſerve their independence. An immenſe ocean placed by a gracious providence, which ſeems to watch over this riſing empire, between us and the European world, oppoſes of itſelf ſuch an obſtacle to invading ambition, muſt ſo diminiſh the force which can be brought to bear upon us, that our reſources, if duly exerted, muſt be adequate to our protection, and we ſhall remain free, if we do not deſerve to be ſlaves.

You do me juſtice, gentlemen, when you ſuppoſe that conſolation muſt be derived from a compariſon of the adminiſtration of the American government, with that which I have lately witneſſed. To a citizen of the United States, ſo familiarly habituated to the actual poſſeſſion of liberty, that he almoſt conſiders it as the inſeparable companion of man, a view of the deſpotiſm, which, borrowing the garb and uſurping the name of freedom, tyranizes over ſo large and ſo fair a portion of the earth, muſt teach the value which he ought to place on the ſolid ſafety and real ſecurity he enjoys at home. In ſupport of theſe, all temporary difficulties, however great, ought to be encountered, and I agree with you, that the loſs of them would poiſon and embitter every other joy; and that deprived of them, men who aſpire to the exalted character of free men, would turn with loathing and diſguſt from every other comfort in life.

To me, gentlemen, the attachment you manifeſt to the government of your choice, affords the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction. Having no intereſts ſeparate from, or oppoſed to, thoſe of the people, being themſelves ſubject in common with others, to the laws they make, being ſoon to return to that maſs from which they are ſelected for a time in order to conduct the affairs of the nation, it is by no means probable that thoſe who adminiſter the government of the United States can be actuated by other motives than the ſincere deſire of promoting the real proſperity of thoſe whoſe deſtiny involves their own, and in whoſe ruin they muſt participate. Deſirable as is at all times a due confidence in our government, it is peculiarly ſo in a momen

of peril like the present, in a moment when the want of that confidence must impair the means of self defence, must increase a danger already but too great, and furnish, or at least give the appearance of furnishing, to a foreign real enemy, those weapons which have so often been so successfully used.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgements for your kind expressions concerning myself, and do me the justice to believe, that your prosperity, and that of the city of Richmond and its vicinity, will ever be among the first wishes of my heart.

J. MARSHALL.

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The company then sat down to a dinner, which, for plenty and elegance, may have been equalled, but certainly never was surpassed in America.—To the exertions of a worthy fellow-citizen, who politely undertook to superintend the preparation on this occasion, the company felt and acknowledged themselves under particular obligations.

The General was placed at table on the right of the Mayor, who presided for the day, with the colors of Austin's Cavalry and Richardson's Light-Infantry Blues, planted on either hand, and those of the United States, displayed from the top of an adjacent oak, waved triumphantly over the whole.

The subscription paper to this entertainment was headed in a style to preclude those who did not unequivocally approve the public conduct of General Marshall; and the following toasts must evince to the world, the Federalism of the citizens assembled on this occasion.:

1. The United States—May their citizens never forget that virtue is the basis of their government; and that true virtue, never can exist without true religion. (A gun and 3 cheers)

2. The President of the United States—The man whose policy and firmness, have placed America in a situation, that will bid defiance to party rage at *home*, as well as to the haughty menaces of an imperious and insulting foe—*the French Directory*. (A gun and 9 cheers)

3. George Washington, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States—May he live to convince the few despicable Americans, whom envy and base ingratitude, (with French intrigue) have raised against him, that "*take him all in all*," he has never been equalled in public virtue and patriotism, either in ancient or modern times. (A gun and 9 cheers)

4. "Theodore Sedgwick, President protem of "the Senate—The man truly worthy to fill that "important station—whose *philosophy* never taught "*him* to desert his post in the time of danger and a-"larm. (A gun, 9 cheers and bursts of applause.)

5. Timothy Pickering—The firm statesman and enlightened patriot—May his virtuous exertions in favor of his country meet the universal applause and approbation of his fellow-citizens (A gun & 3 chrs)

6. Oliver Wolcott—The upright, zealous, able, and indefatigable financier. (A gun and 3 cheers)

7 James M'Henry—May his abilities and exertions, continue to receive the esteem of his country. (A gun and 3 cheers.)

8. General Pinckney—The firm, honest, and independent American minister, whom no considerations could induce to surrender his country's honor, or to barter away the dear bought independence of America. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

9. The Army—The Volunteer Corps, and the Militia of the United States—May they always be found the virtuous supporters of their *own* government—ever ready to oppose the wicked and ambitious in their views against the liberty and independence of their country. (A gun & 9 cheers)

10. The Infant Navy of the United States—May its progress to maturity, be both rapid and splendid. (A gun and 3 cheers)

11. The memory of those Heroes who so nobly rendered up their lives in defence of American liberty. (A gun and 9 cheers)

12. May Americans ever be ready to pay their just debts, but never to purchase a treaty. (A gun and 9 cheers)

13. The Friends and Supporters of the present administration—May their upright views continue to merit that happy increase of numbers, which encourages a strong belief, that the people of America will shortly be found to be *one people*. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

14. The Majority in both Houses of Congress—May encreasing popularity and confidence, be the reward of their wisdom and firmness. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

15. The Youth of the United States—May learning and science flourish amongst them; and while they exceed their sires, in *these respects*, may they emulate their courage and patriotism. (A gun and nine cheers.)

16. The virtuous Daughters of Columbia—May they never be sacrificed in the arms of sycophants or false patriots (A gun and 9 cheers.)

General Marshall being called upon for a toast—

17. The Citizens of Richmond and its vicinity—May their prosperity keep pace with their patriotism. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

VOLUNTEERS.

May Americans, ever understand this truth—that opposition to our government, is to co-operate with our enemies.

Captain Dunscomb's artillery having now joined their fellow citizens at the table—the following toast was given:

The Richmond Artillery—May success always attend them.

(General Marshall having retired)

GENERAL MARSHALL—May a wreath composed of oak and laurel,* under which he has this day sat, supported by the American Eagle, encircle the temples of the man, whom his country delights to honor. (16 cheers.)

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The company then, as with one voice, insisted upon escorting the General to his own door; which was done in the following order:—the whole marching by files.

General Marshall, with the Governor, at the head of Dunscomb's Artillery—the citizens on foot, and the rear closed with those on horse back.

Thus was the *man of the people* conducted to his own door, under a band of military music, and the colors which had been displayed during the day, where the company arrived about dusk, and took their leave under loud and repeated huzzas.

* *Alluding to the stand of colors presented to Richardson's Light Infantry—being a blue standard with 13 stars neatly painted—a soldier's head in the centre, encircled with a wreath of oak and laurel—the motto—Si recte facies.*

ANOTHER FEAST.

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Some of the citizens of Richmond, understanding early in last week, that John Clopton, Esq; their Representative in Congress, would be in town, for the first time since his return, proposed giving him a dinner at Mr. Goodal's tavern, on Saturday last, which was done by a number of his friends.

They had also appointed William Foushee, Geo. C. Taylor, Alexander M'Rae, Philip N. Nicholas, and Thomas B. Robinson, Esquires, as a committee to draft and deliver an address to Mr. Clopton—the following was presented by Captain Nicholas, attended by the rest of the committee, in presence of a numerous and respectable company.

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To JOHN CLOPTON, Esq. Representative in Congress, for the District composed of the Counties of Hanover, Henrico, New-Kent, Charles City, and James City.

SIR,

At a time when the public Enthusiasm has been directed to an unqualified approbation of the measures of administration, and of a majority of the legislature, a number of your constituents & friends, feeling their right to express their sentiments on this momentous crisis of American affairs, offer you their opinions on the measures which have been adopted by Congress, and received the sanction of the President of the United States.

Viewing in some of those measures a violation of the constitution, and an infringement of the liberties of America, we beg leave to express to you, our high sense of the Patriotism, and political wisdom, which actuated you to oppose them. At a time when the liberties of America are assailed by Legislative incroachment, and when our constitution is threatened with a complete overthrow, the rights of the people can have no safeguard, but in their own energy and vigilance; but that energy and vigilance should be exerted in a manner prescribed by the constitution of our country. Those men who have sanctioned such measures as violate the constitution, cease to deserve the confidence of their constituents, and should be reduced to that station, when by feeling the operation of tyrannic and oppressive laws, they may repent their having been the instruments of political encroachment. A majority of the legislature, chosen by the unbiassed and unbought suffrages of the people, may generally be intrusted with the liberties, and happiness of their country; but History will demonstrate that majorities have been found, who would subscribe to the surrender of the rights and privileges of their constituents. Our confidence in legislative majorities should therefore be qualified, and restrained, and though for the honor of America, we trust, that a majority of those members of Congress, who supported the sedition and alien bills, were not actuated by motives destructive to the liberties of their constituents; yet we cannot but consider those measures as inflicting a vital wound on our happy constitution.

Sedition is a crime not known to the constitution of our country; a *Free Government* needs no other support than the affections of its citizens, if they are protected in the peaceful enjoyment of the Fruits of their Industry, of private security and personal liberty, they will defend the government (the source of so much happiness) with their lives and fortunes: But a weak or unprincipled administration, is obliged to resort to the most violent measures for its support, a restraint of the liberty of speech and the press, an alien bill, a reign of "delators, inquisitors and spies."—If this bill is marked with the most frightful features of tyranny and oppression, the alien bill presents an aspect, which stamps it indelibly as a member of the same political familly; they both violate the constitution; they both wound civil liberty; they both increase Executive influence; they both intrude into the retirement of domestic life, poison its enjoyments by raising up a race of informers, and planting distrust, jealousy, and fear, where there should exist confidence, harmony, and friendship. The alien bill imposes a restriction on the right of emigration which was secured by the provision of the constitution to the respective states, the only provision which that constitution had declared immutable at this time. By this imposition a great source of population, strength and wealth to the Southern States has been closed, and, an advantage, which was secured by a compromise to the southern states, at the expence of an important concession to the northern, at the time when our government was formed, has been abandoned by this violation of the constitution. The trial by jury, that standard of justice between man and man, that palladium of social rights, has been annihilated, by surrendering the persons of aliens to the uncontroled and despotic authority of an executive magistrate.

Acts that violate our chartered rights, have no binding force, and are not entitled to the respect or obedience of the people; when they must choose between obedience to measures adopted by their own servants, and an adherence to the constitution, it must not be doubted, but that they will cling to the constitution, as the *rock* of their political salvation:—Nor is the Legislature to be the Judge when that constitution is infringed. The people are the dread Tribunal, before whom the violators of the constitution are to be arraigned; for, should the conconstituted authorities, who violate the charter of their own existence, at the same time judge of that violation, it would secure to political crimes, political impunity, and put redress out of the reach of the people.

We turn with pleasure, from men and measures, whose views and tendency are the subversion and debasement of the constitution and liberties of America, to a manly and virtuous resistance against legislative, and executive encroachment upon that constitution, and those liberties, which the best blood and treasure of America were exhausted to obtain.

Yourself, your colleagues, and the representatives of our sister states who coincided with you in sentiment, have obtained, as they have merited, the confidence and affection of their countrymen; and while you and they possess the best offerings of republicans (the approbation of a free people) let them despise the unavailing attacks of calumny and misrepresentation.

Welcome again, Sir, into the bosom of your family and friends!—May you in domestic retirement enjoy that tranquil and unchequered happiness, which by your exertions in the cause of American peace, liberty, and happiness, you are so eminently entitled to.

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To which the following answer was returned by Mr. Clopton.

Gentlemen,

IN receiving from you this kind and affectionate address, it would indeed be an affectation of indifference, were I to refrain from expressing the pleasure which your approbation of my conduct, as your representative, has imparted to me. Such assurances of your own approbation, & that of my fellow citizens who unite in that with your sentiment, would at any time be highly gratifying; but I feel them peculiarly interesting to my heart at this momentous crisis, when measures, involving important consequences to our country, have been adopted.

From the period of my early youth, when the principles of republicanism first dawned in America, I venerated those principles, and have not ceased to cherish them; to cherish and preserve those principles, and the constitution of our country, I own has ever been among the first wishes of my heart; and my opposition to to the sedition and alien bills, to which you allude, arose from a belief, that they were not compatible with either. Hence I conceived it to be a sacred duty to oppose the passage of both of those bills.

I participate with you in trusting, that the majority of congress, who supported them, were not actuated by any motives hostile to the the constitution or liberties of their constituents: Yet, having the same right to judge and determine for myself, which they had, I could not yield up that right, and in those instances, (as I hope I shall in all others) I followed the dictates of my conscience, and the best judgment I was able to exercise. However improper any of the measures of government may be deemed to be, I have full confidence that the requisite energy and vigilance of the people of this country over their rights, will not be exerted in any other manner than that prescribed by the constitution. In this sentiment I am sure you fully concur with me, as well as in zeal for the constitution. Conscious of having endeavored, in all my public conduct, to promote no other than the genuine interests and happiness of America, I cannot feel myself dismayed by any attack of calumny or misrepresentation.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to express to you my grateful sense of your kind wishes for my personal happiness in the bosom of my family and friends.

Though I cannot feel any satisfaction in society superior to that which I derive from your confidence and good opinion of me, yet I can truly say my endeavors to deserve both, will be commensurate.

I sincerely wish you uninterrupted happiness—May yours and mine be ever attended with the general happiness and prosperity of our common country.

JOHN CLOPTON.

—

After the address was presented, the company sat down to a dinner prepared for the occasion.—The following toasts were drank.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, in the Chair.

1. The people of the United States—Unanimous in their determination to repel the attacks of any foreign foe, may they be equally unanimous in watching with vigilance the administration of their government.

2 The constitution—May all those appointed under it, ever bear in remembrance that it was made by the people for the guidance of their servants, and that the sovereign people will be obeyed.

3 Union—Devoutly to be wished, in support of the liberty, independence, constitution and happiness of our country.

4 Thomas Jefferson,—whose name will be revered as long as patriotism shall be esteemed a virtue, or philosophy and science ornaments to the character of man.

5 James Madison—May his retirement be as happy as his public services have been honorable to himself and useful to his country.

6. James Monroe—Whose only errors have been a zealous and vigilant defence of the cause of republicanism, the true principles of the American constitution, and a devotion of his life to the service of the United States.

7. Henry Tazewell, and Stephens Thompson Mason—Whose public virtue and distinguished talents reflect a lustre on the state they represent.

8. John Nicholas—Who regardless of the calumny of his opponents boldly points the way to happiness and independence.

9 William B Giles—Who defends no sovereignty but that of the people.

10. John Taylor of Caroline—The virtuous citizen, firm patriot, and intelligent statesman.

11 Albert Gallatin—Whom the justice of posterity will enrolle with the Hampdens and the Sidneys, while the calumny of his enemies will with their names be consigned to merited oblivion.

12. Edward Livingston—That liberty of the press which he has so ably defended will hand down to posterity the lasting monuments of his talents, eloquence and virtue.

13. The minority of Congress—The representatives of the real interests of the people.

14 The next Congressional election—May the people vindicate their violated constitution, and outraged liberties.

15. The memory of Benjamin Franklin—The scourge of tyrants, but the friend of man.

16 The republican Printers throughout the United States—May the freedom of their presses triumph over executive persecution.

Mr. Clopton having retired:

JOHN CLOPTON—the Representative of this district—May he continue to possess in as high a degree as he has merited, the confidence of the people.

A number of patriotic toasts were also given, all equally animated and patriotic.

A STANDARD of COLORS,

RENDERED HONORABLE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Presented to the

RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES

—

THE Company being formed on their parade ground, on Wednesday morning last, to march out of town to receive their beloved fellow-citizen, General Marshall, on his return from his embassy to France, and to escort him in, William Heth, late Colonel of the 3d Virginia Regiment, having notified Captain Richardson his intention to present the company with a Standard of Colors, which had been in service, arrived about ten o'clock. The company being immediately ordered to present arms, the Colonel read the following address, viz:

—

To CAPTAIN WILLIAM RICHARDSON, *of the* RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES.

SIR,

TO prove how highly I estimate the fitness of you and your officers in every respect, to discharge the duties of the honorable appointments which you now fill, and to which you, Sir, have been called by the unanimous voice of so respectable a corps, I now present you a stand of colors; with this reservation only, that if the company which you now command, should dwindle into nothing, the colors shall be restored to me.

I will offer no other apology for their not being *new*, than that of assuring you, they were never displayed, but in the glorious contest, which gave FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE to AMERICA. And when I add, that they belonged to a detachment of the Virginia line under my command, honorably preserved with my baggage, before the surrender of Charlestown, the history of that important event in the affairs of America, will inform you, that though the detachment fell with the garrison, its standard was never disgraced.

I therefore now hand them to you, Sir, in full confidence, that, so long as they are borne by so gallant an officer, as I know my young friend Ensign John Davidson will make; and shall be supported by that courage, which men, taking up arms on occasions like the present, and composed of characters like those I now address, will ever display—they can never be dishonored.

I feel a confidence also, that the *preservation of* OUR INDEPENDENCE and NATIONAL HONOR, will ever be supported by you, and the company which you now command, with all that true courage, zeal, and fortitude, which where so eminently manifested in the purchase; and with which this vast continent was so nobly animated, in the ever memorable years of seventy-five and seventy-six. Yes, Sir, what many of the youth of your company *now* feel, I felt then; and if truth must out, what I have for some time past began to feel again—For, I spurn the very idea of PEACE, under the humiliating and disgraceful terms, on which it is proved it can now alone be purchased; and I hold private considerations of every kind, however pathetically they may plead to the feelings of human nature, or however emphatically they may pull the most tender heart-strings of man, as *mere baubles*, when put in competition with this single simple question:—"Shall we purchase peace, with an indulged—a kind of *during pleasure* possession of our LIBERTIES and INDEPENDENCE;—at the expense of NATIONAL DEGRADATION and DISHONOR?" and this, Sir, really appears to me, to be the only question, now necessary to be put, to any man professing a love of country; and, where those *professions* are *genuine*, the answer most assuredly will be.—No—no—never;—and, may the first American tongue be blighted, that shall say—Yes.

Should you be called to the field of action, I have no doubt, but you, and your brave companions in arms, will acquire all the military fame and glory, I wish you; if so, be assured, you will die rich in honor, and loaded with the gratitude and applause of your country.

W. HETH,
Late Colonel of 3d Virginia Regiment.

August 8th, 1798.

—

The Standard was then delivered to Ensign John Davidson, the proper salute being given by the company, Capt. Richardson returned the following answer, viz.

SIR,

I RECEIVE with the most cordial satisfaction the stand of colors which you now present to the Richmond Light Infantry Blues; and shall give them in charge to Ensign Davidson with all that confidence which naturally arises from a knowledge of worth.—A Standard once displayed in the glorious contest which gave freedom and independence to America, requires no apology for being again unfurled, when the full exercise of that freedom and independence is threatened or attacked—

So flattering a mark of attention from an old officer of your distinguished rank and merit in the late revolutionary war, cannot but inspire us individually, with the most lively emulation, to preserve, from disgrace, a Standard that has never yet been dishonored. Yes, Sir, the gallant soldier of 75 & 76 confiding to our care the sacred banner around which our fathers were accustomed to rally, in their glorious struggle for our inestimable inheritance, must rouse the dormant feelings of the youthful patriot and soldier:—and should it be our lot to face in the field of battle the enemies of our country, we trust, that a constant recollection of the price of our independence will animate us with courage to defend it at the hazard of our lives, sooner than purchase it with a handful of rescriptions or assignats,—*no, no, not a farthing* shall we be compelled to give whilst the smallest chance remains of preserving it, as it was obtained, at the point of the bayonet.

While we request your acceptance, Sir, of our thanks for the stand of colors, we beg leave to assure you of our fixed determination to support them at the hazard of all that is dear or valuable to us—and should your country once more require your personal services in the field, we hesitate not, to indulge the hope that you will again behold your old standard in the full possession of all the honors which it has so nobly purchased.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Capt. of the Richmond Light-Infantry Blues.

WILLIAM HETH, Esq. Col. of the 3d Virginia Regiment, during the last five years of the American revolution.

—

The Colonel then addressing himself to the company, added the following animated sentiments, (which upon solicitation he has been good enough to commit to writing) viz.

"I will detain you, gentlemen, only to make an observation or two more—You must have readily discovered, from what I have said, that I found but little difficulty in making up my mind, not to withdraw myself from the tempestuous scenes which appear to be in preparation, should my country be in danger, and my services be required; and I trust, and hope, that every old soldier, yet fit for service, has also made up his mind to die in the last ditch, rather than relinquish the liberties, and independence of his country, to any power under heaven".

Then pointing to the standard, which was beautifully waving, he added—"The pleasure which I feel on seeing that standard unfurled, this day for the first time these 18 years, is more than I can well describe.—Knowing, the *occasion* to be, to welcome to our bosoms the man, so sincerely beloved and admired by all who know him, not more, on account of his many amiable and private virtues, than for his very superior abilities as a man, and his integrity and supereminent talents as a statesman: for we find him returning under the loudest applauses of a grateful and generous people, from New-York, the port of his landing, to the city of his residence, having disdained, under every species of threat and menace towards his injured country, to surrender a single iota of the honor, or just rights, at the altar of GALLIC insolence and despotism."

A PRIVATE IN THE COMPANY.

We are authorized to say, that the letter which was taken from the Political Magazine of 1781, and published in this paper, of the 24th ult; signed John Adams, is a forgery.

☞ For the address of the Hanover Cavalry, to General Marshal, and answer thereto, and also the answer of the president to the Field Officers of the 81st. Regiment, see supplement extra.—Sundry new advertisements are likewise inserted there.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Clarke, jun deceased, of this county, are desired to come forward with them, properly proven, at September court next, in order for an equal distribution among the different claimants.—By order of court

WILLIAM ROYALL, Sheriff.

Charles City county, August 3, 1798. (3t)

Richmond, August 14.

On Friday the 27th ultimo, a dinner was given to Mr. Thomas Jefferson, at the Eagle-Tavern, in Charlottesville, by his neighbors and countrymen; at which the following sentiments and toasts were drank with the utmost order and decorum.

1. The people of all countries—May they cling together, understand their rights, and be able to defend them.

2. The United States—May the principles which gave them birth, grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength.

3 The state of Virginia—May she ever retain those sentiments of democracy which form the basis of all just governments.

4 The freedom of the press—May those who maintain it in the hour of danger, meet their reward in the gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

5 May the principles of liberty be extended to all nations; and may the apostates from her cause, experience the fate of Arnold and Dumourier.

6. Ireland—May she quickly burst her fetters, and take her station among the republics of the earth.

7 The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the patriot, and republican.

8. The memory of those who fought and died in defence of American independence—May we succeed to their spirit as well as to their soil

9 May a just and honorable, accommodation of present differences, restore their ancient harmony to the republics of France and America.

On the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, he was toasted with the deepest respect and warmest affection; and received that best proof of merit, the zealous approbation of those who knew him: After which sundry volunteers were given, and the meeting broke up with perfect harmony and moderation.

The following ADDRESS has been presented by the undersigned Officers of the 33d regiment,

To JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE zeal which warms our bosoms in support of the sovereignty and independence of America, impels us to make to you a declaration of those sentiments which *we* entertain on public affairs, and which we conceive ought to be cherished by every true born American, at a time when the tranquility of his country is threatened with an interruption from the insatiable avarice, and unquenchable thirst for power, of late manifested by a haughty, imperious and perfidious nation. We therefore, sir, the officers of the 33d regiment of Virginia Militia, beg leave in the fullest and most explicit terms, to assure you of our entire approbation of the dispassionate, wise and patriotic measures adopted by you to preserve peace between our happy country and the French republic. And although we felt ourselves deeply interested in the issue of the French revolution while we thought that nation struggling for *liberty* and not for *conquest*, yet we cannot at the present day behold her efforts at universal dominion, but with the utmost horror and detestation. When we cast our eyes to the fate of Holland, Venice, Rome and Switzerland, our indignation is excited at the humiliating condition to which the treachery of France has reduced those unhappy countries, and are tempted to think that Gallic friendship is even more dangerous than Gallic enmity. In no part of America, sir, do we believe more reliance can be placed on the firmness of the people in defence of their country's cause than on those of our fellow citizens whom we have the honor to command; and while we should lament the occasion for it, we trust none would be found more prompt in their endeavors to lend *efficient aid* than ourselves. Receive then our most solemn assurances, that our lives and fortunes shall ever be devoted to carrying into effect such measures as the constituted authorities shall judge necessary for the preservation *inviolate* of that Government and independence, in the establishment of which, you, sir, acted a part so honorable to yourself and so useful to your country. And we wish you in health long to live and to enjoy the luxury of seeing that country FREE, HAPPY, and INDEPENDENT.

John Mayo, Lieut Col. Commandant.
Richard Allen, Major.

Name	Rank
Benjamin Johnson,	Captains.
Isham Allen,	Captains.
William Gathwright,	Captains.
John Burton,	Captains.
William Reynolds,	Captains.
Roger Gregory,	Captains.
Henry Ellis,	Captains.
Littleberry Allen,	Captains.
Thomas Lewis,	Lieutenants.
William Williamson,	Lieutenants.
Peter Sharp,	Lieutenants.
John Royall,	Lieutenants.
Callum Farris,	Lieutenants.
Frederick Jude,	Lieutenants.
Josiah Ellis,	Ensigns.
Thomas Binford, jun.	Ensigns.
Fleming Allen,	Ensigns.
Robert Coleman,	Ensigns.
William Glinn,	Ensigns.

ANSWER.

To the officers of the 33d regiment of Virginia militia.

GE[illegible]TLEMEN,

I THA[illegible] you for this address; [illegible] breathes the genuine spirit a[illegible]d expresses th[illegible]undest sentiments of "*true born Am*[illegible]*ricans.*" [illegible]he assurance of your satisfaction

I thank you for [illegible] measures which have been adopted in the dispassionate [illegible] thought the French nation struggling for liberty an[illegible] not for conquest, could not but feel themselves deeply [illegible] interested in the issue of their revolution—those w[illegible]ho believe so at this time are very few if any The gre[illegible]ater part of those who have been deceived must with [illegible] you behold her efforts at universal dominion with detes[illegible]tation, & are tempted to think her friendship more d[illegible]angerous than her enmity.

I rejoice in your confidence in [illegible]he firmness of the people you have the honor to c[illegible]mmand, and have no hesitation to participate in it. [illegible] I receive with great pleasure your solemn assur[illegible]nces that your lives and fortunes shall ever be devote[illegible] to carrying into effect such measures as the con[illegible]stituted authorities shall judge necessary for the prese[illegible]vation of your government and independence inviola[illegible]—the part I acted in their establishment; feeble, unpre[illegible]pared, and unskilful as it was, has constituted the principal comfort of my life; and I thank you for your flattering compliment upon it.—May you long live in perfect health, and look back on the contest now begun with equal satisfaction and exultation.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 19th, 1798.

"Nothing," says a letter from London, of the 23d May, "could have preserved the American character from disgrace, but the firmness of JOHN ADAMS in demanding protection for a defenceless country.—Your countrymen know not how much they owe to the man who has placed himself in a situation big with danger. If they are inheriters of the spirit of their fathers, they will make a rampart of their bodies, around the ark of their country's independence and placing Adams and Washington at their head, swear to be tributary to no nation on the globe."—Centinel.

BY AUTHORITY.

Explanatory article to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Whereas by the twenty-eighth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, signed at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed that the contracting parties would, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such further articles as might be proposed, that they would sincerely endeavor so to form such articles as that they might conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that such articles, after having been duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of that treaty: And whereas difficulties have arisen with respect to the execution of so much of the *fifth article* of the said treaty, as requires that the commissioners, appointed under the same, should in their description particularize the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the treaty of peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, under the name of the river St. Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient, that the said commissioners should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said article in this respect. The undersigned being respectively named by his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, their plenipotentiaries for the purpose of treating of and concluding such articles as may be proper to be added to the said treaty, in conformity to the above mentioned stipulation, and having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed and concluded, and do hereby declare in the name of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America—That the commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the above-mentioned treaty, shall not be obliged to particularize in their description, the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the aforesaid treaty of peace, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall be at liberty to describe the said river, in such other manner, as they may judge expedient, which description shall be considered as a complete execution of the duty required of the said commissioners in this respect by the article af retaid. And to the end that no uncertainty may hereafter exist on this subject, it is further agreed, That as soon as may be after the decision of the said commissioners, measures shall be concerted between the government of the United States and his Britannic Majesty's governors or lieutenant governors in America, in order to erect and keep in repair a suitable monument at the place ascertained and described to be the source of the said river St. Croix, which measures shall immediately thereupon and as often afterwards as may be requisite, be duly executed on both sides with punctuality and good faith.

This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States, signed at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

IN WITNESS whereof, we the said undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, have signed this present article, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms

DONE at London this fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

Signed, GRENVILL, (L. S)
RUFUS KING, (L. S)

COOPERSTOWN, (N. Y.) July 19.

By a gentleman, lately from Canada, we are informed that the Canadians are very generally well disposed towards the United States; in his passage from Montreal up the river St Lawrence to St. Regis, the Indians of that village gave him the name of *Cayengev regowa*, or *Great Arrow*, and ap[illegible]ared enthusiastic[illegible] A[illegible]n cause; in his passa[illegible]e up the river, throug[illegible] Swagache to Kingston, the Indians received him with every mark [illegible]pect and friendship; declaring that they were ready to take up the hatchet in favor of the United States, whenever called on—That the Canadians, and even the Tories were united in the sentiment, that the cause of the United States is just; and that a disposition is evinced in the latter to purchase lands and remove into our territory; declaring that they will, in that case steadily support our constitution.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

Extract from the Rev Dr. Prince's Fast Sermon.

"The revolutions in government which have recently taken place, and are now in motion, in the European world, hitherto afford melancholy proofs, that the great body of the people do not always gain the end at which they aim by them. We have hitherto seen little more than a change of men, without any change of measures beneficial to the people at large. They still groan under burdens and oppressions; and are not allowed to complain under their present rulers any more than when they were under the power of those who were formerly denominated their *tyrants*. The rights of conscience are not better respected: their lives and property are not more secure. If they suffered before under military despotism, they do not appear to suffer less under the new formed governments, which are as violently controled by military force. If the former constitutions were arbitrary and tyrannical, what benefits of freedom have hitherto resulted from the exercise of those set up in their stead? If their former rulers abused their powers, and, being armed with military strength, committed acts of despotism on their subjects; if they seized, imprisoned and banished without trial, not merely the private citizens, but their public officers when in the exercise of their constitutional duty, have not the present rulers done as much, in some nations which have been revolutionized, in violation of the freedom of the subject, and the new constitutions? And if the revolutionary rulers of the great nation in Europe, which began the reform of government, have shewn no more respect for the rights of their *own* people, could it be supposed they would respect the rights of foreign nations where they have sent their armies to carry on the work of political reformation? Have they done it, even to the nations at peace with them?—But supposing they had given freedom to their own nation, and that the people of France were now in the full exercise of those privileges named in the constitution they have adopted, where is the spirit of *universal philanthrophy* with which they set out to meliorate the condition of other nations? Has it evaporated in experiment! Or is it smothered by success, and stifled by the lust of power, ambition and avarice? Or did it never exist! Was it the mere art of *delusion* which spoke to the oppressed nations this language of philanthophy & freedom?—"People of Italy the French army comes to break your chains; the French people are the friends of all people; come with confidence to them, your property, religion and customs shall be respected. We make war as generous enemies, and wish only to make war against the tyrants who oppress you." This was the language held out to the oppressed by these *deliverers* of mankind.—[*See Buonaparte's speech to his army before Milan, April 26, 1796*]—Compare this language with their conduct when conquerors; and look at the situation of the people they had addressed with so much compassion, after their old chains were broken and their masters subdued. Has not the whole mass of the people been included in the fruits of the conquest?—Severe requisition and contributions levied upon them at large and collected at the point of the bayonet? Have their "property, religion and customs been respected" by the "generous enemy"? How have the conquerors shewn their friendship? What has been done to beget "confidence in them"?

What is their language to the same people they pitied so much before, when they had conquered "the tyrants who oppressed" them? "Remember," says the "generous enemy," "you are altogether a conquered country; I am here the legislative power; and your heads shall fall at the least trouble or disorder of which you shall be the authors" [*Buonaparte's answer to the deputation of Milan*] And have they not been as vindictive in punishing any *provoked* offences, or opposition that has been made to their arbitrary mandates, as any despot against whom they so loudely exclaim? Have they not made as many exactions from the people whom they came to deliver, as their former masters ever did; Have they in any instance, after crushing the former government generously withdrawn their Military force, and left the people at liberty to establish a free constitution by themselves? Have they not dictated in every government, and controuled the wishes of every people, where the antient order of things has been destroyed? Have not the rulers of the "friendly nation" sold a whole people whom they first delivered from their ancient tyrants to a despot, against whose arbitrary power they have said so much; whose arms they have so long opposed in the "cause of freedom" as they term their own? yet, to accommodate their own convenience (not from necessity) have not they, who style themselves "the friends of all people," sacrificed the rights of a neutral nation, and delivered this people over without their consent into the hands of a despot, to use them as he pleases? Is it thus they give liberty and free government to other nations? If this has been the conduct of the "friendly nation," what does it in fact differ from the former despotism? How is the condition of the people meliorated by the change? How have the conquerors proved the truth of this friendly declaration which infatuated and lulled the people as a charm? "We war not against you, but against the tyrants who oppress you!" And is it not a fact, that while this republic has expressed such pointed disapprobation of kings and despots, she has overturned the governments of most of the republics where she came; but has allowed the hereditary sovereigns (tyrants, as she styles kings and princes) to remain—permitted them to purchase a continuance of their power, and a license to oppress, if she may share in the profits of the oppression? Are then the supreme rulers of this republic so inimical to kings as to their *people*? Do they not assume as much haughtiness as any despot? Do they not use as high swelling language in speaking of their own power, and dictating the submission of all others to it, as any monarch? And do not the rulers of this republic already claim homage from other independent nations—insult and treat with contempt their sovereignty—trample upon their rights, and evidently aim at universal power and dominion? Where then is the difference between the ancient and the former state of things, as it respects the liberty and enjoyments of mankind, in any government they have changed? Is there any difference, except in name, between the power which now oppresses the people and did then? The only *discernible* difference is, the greater extension of this power in its oppressive effects; in calling tyranny by another name and decoying mankind within its grasp by the specious pretension to philanthrophy. But where the government is *tyrannical*, whether it be monarchial or republican, it is never worth while to quarrel about names. Mankind cannot always be deceived by them, and put up with the imposition of tyranny under the name of liberty. Their eyes begin to be opened. And where this subtle serpeent has entwined itself, the people feel the paneful influence of its poison, and lament its depredations. But unhappily they at first allowed its charm to prevail, and lull them in security, till it got them within its folds, and now it has inserted its fangs so deeply, they cannot escape from its fatal embrace

"Let their fate be a warning to others, and their sufferings a stimulus to guard those, who are not yet in its power, against the danger of its fascination which prepares the way for inevitable destruction."

BALTIMORE, June 30.

On Saturday last a public dinner was given by a number of respectable merchants and other gentlemen, of this city, to the honorable John Eager Howard, senator from this state in congress, to shew their approbation of his uniform and patriotic conduct in the senate, and their high esteem for his public and private character. The dinner was elegant the liquors good, and the company cheerful and social. A committee prepared some *public* toasts; and the following were given and received by the company with *universal approbation and burst with applause*:

1 *The people and government of the United States*—May their union be perpetual; and may infamy attend the man who attempts to divide them

2 *The President*, the uniform, virtuous and tried patriot—May his memory be honoured by all succeeding generations.

3. *George Washington*—May the ruler of the universe, who alone can reward his invaluable and disinterested services, continue to protect him, and to guard the standard of Liberty, which he has again raised in defence of the freedom and independence of his country.

4 *The majority* in both houses of congress—May their constituents approve and reward their patriotism, wisdom and firmness, by again entrusting them with the honor, the happiness and the safety of their country.

5 *The four honest faithful and able secretaries*—May they always have the confidence and support of a grateful country.

6. *The attorney general of the United States*—May his well merited fame be as extensive as his talents have been serviceable.

7 *General Pinckney and General Marshall*—May all *American ministers* possess their talents, integrity and firmness.

8 *The minority* in both houses of congress—May they *all* be speedily discharged by their constituents from further service.

9 *The friends and supporters of the present administration*—May their numbers increase, and may their opponents decrease, and be branded, as they deserve, with the contempt of their country

10 *All we have for defence but not a cent for tribute.* May disgrace and infamy be the portion of the *native* American who wished his country to pay tribute to France.

11 A loan to the French directory of *American jacobins*, at a cent per hundred, *without interest*.

12. May the electors of the members of the house of representatives chuse neither *weather cocks, trimmers nor jacobins*

13. May the powers of Europe combine to check the spirit of avarice, plunder and universal domination, manifested by the French directory.

14. Barry, Truxton, Nicholson, and the other commanders in the American navy—May their skill and valor compel *French pirates* to strike, or flee from the American coasts.

15 May *military* commission only be granted to uniform and tried friends of the federal government.

16 Gallatin, Jefferson, Monroe, Livingston, Tazewell, Mason, Burr, &c. &c—May they obtain the reward of their *jacobinical* principles, their attachment to the *French*, and uniform opposition of all the *principal* measures of their own government—*the universal contempt and detestation of their fellow-citizens*

After the above toasts, the following volunteers were given:

1 May our next representative to congress be neither a *jacobin*, nor a weathercock.

2. A free exportation of *French partizans* and American jacobins.

3. A halter of strong hemp, in the place of a *French pension*, to Bache, printer of the *Aurora*.

4. The torments of *political damnation* to all those *democrats* or *demons* who, to aid the cause of our perfiduous foe, endeavor to enkindle animosities between the United States and Great-Britain.

5. Alexander Hamilton, the inspector-general of the American army.

9. The mayor of this city—He refused to dine with us because general Smith was not invited—*An improvement to his taste!* We prefer our own *plain canvas-back*, to any *French fricassee*.

7. The judiciary of the United States—May it ever be a terror to the wicked, the turbulent and seditious.

8 The people of Virginia, our near neighbors—May the mildness of our government, the situation of our country, and the necessity of union, guard them against the insidious arts of those that would divide them.

After Mr. Howard retired:

John Eager Howard—May he be respected and honored as long as the *springs of the Eutaw* shall continue to flow.

CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing or taking a conveyance of a certain tract of land, containing five hundred acres, lying in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on both sides of the waters of jonikin creek, joining Adkins, Justurs and Davis's land, as I have a conveyance for the same from Richard Barbour, who had a conveyance from Howard Bennett, of Campbell county, Virginia:—As also, a transfer of a bond from the said Bennett and Barbour, on Jeremiah Ward.

ISAAC M'CALLUM.

Raleigh, N C July 29, 1798. (3w)

WHEREAS Messrs Hicks & Campbell have sold, or have caused sundry property of mine to be publicly sold in this city, for considerations, and on principles which I think are unjustifiable, and became the purchasers themselves:—This is therefore to give notice, to whom it may concern, that I will contest with them, and all others, all the rights which are acquired by the said sales. And all persons are hereby forewarned and informed, that I shall pursue all lawful means to recover or substantiate my right to the following property, to wit:

Several tracts of land in the counties of Montgomery, Harrison, and Greenbrier, patented in my own name.

Three tracts in Kentucky:

One for 10,000 acres

One for 5,000 acres.

One for 7,100 acres——All sold by Samuel M'Craw, as trustee, purchased by Hicks & Campbell, and probably conveyed by him to them

I have forborn this notice for some time, under the expectation, that they, and others, would voluntarily do me the justice which I required, but they having refused or declined giving any answer, or reason to expect it, it has become necessary to give this notice, and to institute a suit in the court of chancery, where the complaint will be more properly preferred.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, July 22, 1798.

PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS,

PRNTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND, August 14.

Richmond, Aug: 14.

Hanover August 7th, 1798.
To JOHN MARSHALL, Esquire.

SIR,

THE officers and soldiers of the Hanover troop of Horse, have convened this day, to manifest their respect for, and congratulate on his return to his native State, a citizen dear to them for his private virtues, and rendered still dearer by his public services: The details of the negociation exhibited in the publication of your official dispatches, furnish ample evidence that its failure may be ascribed to the rapacious and inadmissible demands of the French Republic; and that your acquiescence therewith would have branded the United States with indelible dishonor.

It is a source of heartfelt consolation to us, Sir, that every measure which the most strenuous attachment to the happiness and welfare of your country, could have suggested, was essayed by the American embassy to accommodate the differences, subsisting between the two nations; and we hesitate not a moment in yielding implicit confidence to their declarations, "that if they could at will have selected the means of manifesting that attachment, a complete accomplishment of the objects of the mission would have been the prominent wish of their hearts."

Neither the time nor the occasion render it requisite to say more—accept, sir, this testimony of our esteem, and may you be rewarded with the highest republican honors—the unanimous thanks of your grateful countrymen.

Signed in behalf of the Hanover troop.

BENJ. OLIVER, Jun. Capt.
PO: KING, 1st Lieut.
RICHARD JONES, 2d Lieut.
CHARLES C. PAGE, Cornet.

To the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS, of the Hanover Troop of Horse.

ACCEPT, gentlemen, the sincere acknowledgements of a truly grateful mind, for the very favorable sentiments concerning me contained in your address. My return to my native state, an event long earnestly desired, is rendered to me still more agreeable by an approbation of services which, tho' unfortunately incapable of attaining the object to which they were directed, have yet been rendered with the purest wish to restore that peace, the interruption of which no man laments more than myself.

The impression which the publication of the papers relative to the late mission to France has made on your minds, is such as might be expected to have been made on genuine Americans loving exclusively their own country, and devoted to its liberty and independence. It is unhappily but too true that the demands of the French republic were rapacious and inadmissible, and that a submission to them would have reduced the United States to the humble, dishonorable condition of a tributary and dependent nation.

I am happy, gentlemen, that you believe (and I can assure you that the fact justifies your opinion) that every measure which the most strenuous attachment to the happiness and welfare of their country could have suggested, was essayed by the American embassy to accommodate the difference subsisting between the two nations, and that if they could at will have selected the means of manifesting that attachment, those means would have been the complete accomplishment of the objects of their mission.

Receive, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for your flattering wishes concerning myself, and be assured they make on my mind a deep impression. I shall ever retain them in grateful remembrance, and shall ever hear with pleasure of the happiness and welfare of the officers and soldiers of the Hanover troop of horse.

J. MARSHALL.

ANSWER of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to the Address of the Field Officers of the 81st Regiment, published in our paper of the 24th ult.

To the FIELD OFFICERS of the 81st Regiment of Militia in the county of Bath, in Virginia, with a Representative from each company, and a number of other respectable inhabitants.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE seen nothing more patriotic or heroic than your unanimous address of the 9th July.

In looking back upon the French Revolution, I could wish you to consider whether in fact there has been any period when she has been faithful to her declarations of renouncing conquest and interference in the government of other nations, when, indeed, she has not employed her "means" and "diplomatic skill" among all the powers of Europe in her neighborhood as insidiously and hostily as she has ever employed them here.

If the powers which have been at war with her, have had the same causes of complaint and apprehension all a long, as we have at present, you may think them entitled to more charity, than when you believed them leagued for the purpose of restoring her ancient form of government.

That the French revolution, and all the convulsions in consequence of it, may terminate in favor of civil and religious liberty, of humanity, and the general good of the human species, is my sincere prayer, but in this I am perfectly clear, that mankind must unite against that spirit of AMBITION, AVARICE, LUXURY, FRAUD, and violence, which now prevails, or it will terminate in the destruction of SCIENCE, ARTS, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, and a restoration of savage barbarity.

The entire satisfaction of Virginians in the decided measures adopted by our government in respect to France, is an auspicious Omen—more depends upon Virginia in the present moment than she may be aware of—it depends upon her to say whether this country has in it a Faction to crush, a faction to be humbled in dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of their injured, insulted, and offended country—The world must be changed more than I was aware of or ever believed to be possible, if Virginians are not Americans—your address is a demonstration that they are among the first who deserve that character.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 21st, 1798.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 7.

On Saturday evening last arrived in town from the Westward, on his way to Richmond, our worthy fellow-citizen GEN. MARSHALL—He was immediately waited on by several respectable gentlemen, and invited to a public dinner at Mrs. Fisher's tavern, on Monday (yesterday) where a very numerous and respectable company of gentleman of the town and neighborhood assembled to demonstrate their attachment to this distinguished character.

It gave infinite satisfaction to the company to observe the alacrity with which the young gentlemen who compose the corps of artillery, turned out on this pleasing occasion, under the command of lieutenant Ingham.

After dinner the following toasts were drank under a discharge of cannon, and the afternoon spent with much conviviality and harmony.

TOASTS.

Gen. Spotswood, President—Gen. Posey, Vice-President.

1 The United States—may they uniformly exhibit to the world, the solid advantages arising from a free but energetic government.—16 *guns*, 9 *cheers*.

2d. The President of the United States—may public gratitude and private affection be the reward of his integrity, discernment and fortitude.

3d Lieutenant General George Washington, who again pledges himself to relinquish the pleasures of his peaceful abode for the toils and cares of a military life, when his country calls for the exercise of valor and talents.

4th. The government—may it persevere in an equal and honorable neutrality with all the world, and with firmness exercise its constitutional powers.

5th. The constituted authorities—may the happiness of their constituents be the result of their exertions.

6th. Those who support the administration of the general government, whose object can be no other than the security and happiness of our common country.

7th. Messrs Pinckney and Gerry, whose patriotism and virtues have withstood the intrigues and venality of France—may they soon arrive in their native land and be rewarded with the approbation of their countrymen.

8th. May all party distinctions cease, local prejudices be forgotten and may we all unite in promoting public good and private happiness.

9th. The governor and state of Virginia.

10th. The memory of those heroes who fell in defence of our liberty and independence.

11th. Our lives and fortunes for defence, but not a six pence for tribute.

12th. An end to discord—and may our only contest be, who shall exceed his neighbour in acts of patriotism, friendship and benevolence.

13th. The great family of mankind.

14th. Our infant navy—may it protect our commerce and command respect in every quarter of the world.

15th. Agriculture, manufactories, and commerce of the United States.

16th. The fair of America—may those only who deserve them, be rewarded with their love.

VOLUNTEER.

General Marshall—A hearty welcome to his native state—May his firm and independent spirit be imitated by every virtuous America.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James Porter, and wife, to secure the payment of one hundred pounds, which sum the said Porter is indebted to, John Hughes, with interest from 25th December 1795, WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at public auction for ready money on the 22d day of September next, one half acre Lot of Land and Premises, in the town of Columbia, Fluvanna County, whereon the said Porter resides. Together with one Horse and all the household and kitchen Furniture, belonging to said Porter.

JO: WOODSON, Trustee.

August 5, 1798.

SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh supply of red Clover, and Timothy seed, from the northern States, which is warranted to be of the last growth.

He has a general assortment of garden seeds which arrived in the last ship from London, likewise some fine red, blue, and white Hyacinths, and Polianthus Narcissus roots, glass flower bottles, painted and red flower pots, &c. which he will sell reasonably for CASH ONLY.

Richmond, August 13, 1798. (6w)

Alexandria Marine Insurance Company,

THE Public is respectfully informed that this company has commenced business; & from the extent of its Capital, it is believed, it is very safe for the Sums that will be done on each risque, which is generaly from four, to six thousand dollars, if so much is wanted; and when the money Capital is encreased by farther calls on the Stock Holders, it is likely the Sums incurred on each risque will be extended. The Credit given for premiums is three months, coastways: four months to the West Indies, and six months to Europe.

Negociable notes in the Bank of Alexandria with an approved Endorser in this place, will be expected for the premium, so soon as any Insurance is effected.

Losses will be paid in ninety days, after proof & adjustment.

By order of the Directors
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, President.
Alexandria 7 mo: 30th, 1798. (3w.)

TO BE SOLD.

On Saturday the 15th September next, to the highest bidder, at King and Queen District Court, a valuable

Tract of level Land

WHEREON the late Col. Richard Tunstall resided; containing, by a late survey, five hundred and seventy four acres.—This land lies in the said county of King and Queen; on Mattapony River, a few miles below Walkerton's ferry, where vessels of a considerable draught of water can load with ease.—There is on this land, a large dwelling house with four rooms, and a passage below, with some out houses, which, with a little repairing, can be made very convenient. Those who wish to see the land, will please apply to Edward Hill, who lives near the same. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaser, giving bond and security to the

LEGATEES.

King and Queen, July 20th, 1798.

TO STONE MASONS, AND BRICK MAKERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 18th inst. I shall attend at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, in order to receive proposals for the procuring and laying of

1,830 *PERCHES OF STONE,*

and the making of

1,123,000 *BRICKS.*

The Stone to be laid and the Bricks made or delivered on the ground intended for the Public Manufactory of Arms on the James river Canal at the west end of Richmond.

JOHN CLARKE, Superintendent.

August 9, 1798.

NOTICE!

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly, for a divorce from my wife, Sally Bowles; and trust I shall be able to exhibit justificatory reasons for prefering the said petition.

PETER BOWLES.

Hanover, August 5, 1798. (†)

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lunenburg county, on the first of this Instant, two likely negro fellows, to wit: Billy about 25 years of age, 5 feet eight or ten inches high, of the common complexion, very likely, and well made, has a scar on the outside of his right wrist on the joint; was formerly the property of Mr. Robert Price, of King William county, and brought by Mr. John Lord, of said county, into Lunenburg and sold to John Billops. His clothing, a black broad cloth coat with a black silk velvett cape, a green camelot coat with a red cape, a white plains coat without skirts, double breasted, a red cloth waistcoat striped with black, a pair corduroy breeches, a pair nankeen do a pair mixt homespun do. a pair shoe-boots, an old hat Booker about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, of the common complexion, had one oznaburgs shirt, one thread and Cotton do a striped homespun waistcoat, a wool hat, homespun blanket---Was brought into Lunenburg, perhaps 6 or 8 years ago by Daniel Dobbins from Essex county, previous to which he belonged to the Dunn family of said county, one of whom said Dobbins married and thereby became his owner.

JOHN BILLOPS.

Lunenburg County, Aug: 11, 1798. (2w†)

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Carterville, Cumberland county, on the 27th of this month a negro man named DICK, strong made and active, about five feet eight or ten inches high, about twenty nine or thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, very artful and cunning; he had on when he went off, a brown broad cloth coat, with very large yellow buttons, and a pair of yellow coatinere breeches, pretty much worn, and a pair of Virginia cloth overalls. I expect the said negro will make towards Essex, where he was raised in a family of the Webb's: He has also been well acquainted about Fredericksburg, and was used some years past to working at sea.

This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negro; also, all masters of vessels from employing or receiving him on board, as any such favor shewn him will be rigorously dealt with under the law. The above reward will be paid for delivering the said slave to me, or securing him so that I get him again.

JAMES A. ARMISTEAD.

Cumberland county, July 30, 1798. (4w)

N. B. The said fellow lived for several years with Caleb Abel of Orange county.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, in Albemarle county, near Charlottesville, a few days ago, a negro man named

JUBA,

About twenty one years of age, middle sized, tolerable black, of a pleasing countenance, has lately had a white rising on his left shoulder and arm, which was not quite well when he went off, occasions a great fear, and could not use his arm so as to put his hand to his head: Also, a large scar on his right hand, occasioned by a burn when young. He is a cunning artful fellow. I expect he will endeavor to go to Middlesex county, as I purchased him last October, at Richmond, out of the estate of one Mr. Corbin, of Middlesex. I will give eight dollars reward to any person that will apprehend the said fellow and secure him, so that I get him again.

THOMAS JONES.

August 3, 1798.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from taking him on board.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, in the town of Dunkirk, on Mattapony river, in the county of King & Queen, On Friday the 14th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following

HOUSES and LOTS,

(IN SAID TOWN.)

A NEW Store House, occupied by Mr. John Scott, well built, has a good counting room, and two rooms above, with five places, and a brick cellar, a blacksmith's shop, and two half acre lots, well enclosed with white oak post and railing.

A large new two story Granary, lies into the river bank, built in the nicest and best manner, has three floors and a brick cellar, and fronts the main street at the public landing—An half acre lot adjoining, which affords good situations for store houses, granaries, &c. and several springs which would answer for a distillery or brewery.

A new dwelling house, pleasantly situated on an eminence in the centre of the town, occupied by C. J. Thomas Coleman, well built, has two rooms below and two above with five places, and an excellent brick cellar, with a partition and fire place, a new kitchen, stable, &c. and two half acre lots, enclosed with cedar posts and poplar railing. A stream of water runs through one of the lots and affords a situation for a tan-yard, &c.

An unexpired lease of about seven years in a large and well framed warehouse, occupied by Mr. Leonard Tunstall, jun. has suitable accommodations for a family, and good brick cellar, a granary, kitchen, stable, meat-house and upwards of an acre of land enclosed.

Two farms, moved lots adjoining the river at the bridge on which are good situations for granaries on the bank, and store or dwelling houses on the plain. One half the purchase money to be paid on giving possession the first day of next October, and for the other half, a reasonable credit will be given, to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

Dunkirk is situated in a part of the country abounding in grain, and at the head of navigation for hay vessels—The river is now opening above for boats and lumber a considerable distance.

WILLIAM LYNE, Jun.

August 6, 1798. (3w)

Courthouse Estate.

The SUBSCRIBER

IS willing to dispose of that valuable estate in Gloucester county, on which the courthouse now stands, within one mile of navigation. This tract contains about one thousand acres, is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco—Part of the land is laid off in a town under the name of BOTETOURT-TOWN, and many of the lots highly improved, there being three complete stores, a commodious tavern, and several dwelling houses, all of which are fully occupied with tenents, yielding an annual rent of upwards of two hundred pounds per annum; which sum might be considerably encreased, were the whole lots improved on. Its proximity to fish and oysters, the agreeable neighborhood, and the fertility of the adjacent estates, render it a desirable acquisition. Terms may be known which, are also reasonable, as a small part of the purchase money will be required, the remainder will be received either in stocks in the public funds, or in good bonds by application to

T. B. FOX.

Gloucester court-house, July 30, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A New Double Geared MILL,

WITH 12¾ acres of land, lying in the county of Henrico, five miles below Richmond, and one from James river, adjoining the land of William Randolph, of Wilton, and Col. William Heth—a good dwelling house, lately repaired, at the mills, which will accommodate a small family. This mill is situated on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has stood the greatest freshes, without damage, there being no danger of her ever being *blown* up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of six hundred barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons willing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One-third of the purchase money will be expected on hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required, if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given. HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four-Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798. (tf)

A great Bargain to be had,

IN a tract of Land, lying in the upper part of King William county, containg, by an old survey, 700 acres, lying on the main road from Hanover-Hole to Richmond, two miles from Aylett's warehouse, four from Dunkirk, eight from Hanover-Town and New-Castle, and twenty-eight from Richmond. On the plantation is all convenient houses for a genteel family, viz—A dwelling house, nearly new, with two rooms and a passage below, and three above, together with four convenient closets, a kitchen, with a brick chimney, smoke house, two dairies, stable, barn and corn houses; also, now in flourishing growth, an apple orchard, from which has been made in a year upwards of 4000 gallons of cyder; a peach orchard but two years in bearing, containing about 700 beautiful trees, both of which is now remarkably full. This land, with the stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and the crop of corn now growing, which is judged will turn out to 300 barrels, will be sold privately at any time between this and the first day of October next; if not disposed of before that time, will, on that day, upon the premises, be set up to the highest bidder. Three or four hundred pounds will be expected on the deed being executed. For the residue of the purchase money, long credit will be given, by giving a mortgage upon the land for the punctual payment of the same.

Any person inclinable to view the land, may be shewn it at any time by the subscriber, now living on the place, and the terms of sale made known by me or Mr. Robert Turner, living in Richmond. REUBEN TURNER.

King William, July 21, 1798. (tIO)

N B The above land will be laid off into lots, if not sold together, so as to suit the purchasers.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

BY virtue of a deed of trust from David Ross, Esq; the following valuable tract of land, or so much of them, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of eight thousand pounds, and the expences of sale.

1st. A tract of about eight hundred acres, in the county of Chesterfield, on Swift creek, near Petersburg, known by the name of Arrowfield, being the land whereon the said Ross formerly resided.

2d. The plantation and tract of land, in the county of Mecklenburg, on Roanoake river, which formerly belonged to the estate of Edward Harwood, deceased, adjoining the lands of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and Robert Munford, deceased. A considerable part of this tract is rich river low grounds.

3d. Three plantations in the counties of Bedford and Pittsylvania, upon Staunton and Pigriver, containing about three thousand acres, the boundaries and situation whereof, are described in the said Ross's deed of trust as follows—beginning on Staunton river, at the foot of Smith's mountain, including the lands on both sides thereof, to the extremities of his lines and bounds, which extend down the river on the north side, to the lands formerly belonging to and occupied by John Goad, and which extend on the south side to the confluence of Pig river, thence up Pig river, to the Lands of Bennet and Ward, and surrounding or nearly surrounding their lands; they cross Pig river again, and include the lands on both sides Frying-Pan creek, till they join another tract of land belonging to the said Ward, commencing all the lands belonging or appertaining to the said three plantations, known by the name of the Mountain plantation, mouth of Pig river plantation, the Frying-Pan plantation, on which there was a small distillery and grist mill.

These lands will be sold at public auction, to the best bidder, for ready money. The sale of the Chesterfield and Mecklenburg lands, will take place at Robert Armistead's tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the eighth of September next, and the plantations in Pittsylvania and Bedford, will be sold at Pittsylvania court house, on Monday the eighth of October next.

WILLIAM HAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM, } Trustees.

Richmond July 23, 1798.

To be RENTED,

(For the term of three or five years)

IN the town of Manchester, and possession given the first of October next, the TENEMENT at present occupied by Messrs. Dunlop, Pollock & Co. and adjoining Mr. Mark's store, with the Lumber-House behind it. The whole buildings are brick, covered with slate. Its situation for a store is equal to any in the town. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will rent it without first viewing the same. For terms, &c. apply to Mr. Mark, adjoining, or the subscriber.

LEWIS BURWELL.

Richmond, July 23 1798 tf

PRESQ'ISLE ESTATE

THIS valuable Farm, and desirable residence, is again offered for sale; and without reducing its price, it is hoped the terms will be acceptable to any person possessing a large number of slaves; with which *unlikely* property, full payment may be made, after the rate of two hundred dollars each.

Having removed to this city as a permanent residence, I should wish to receive part payment in a small quantity of good land near to it: or, if more agreeable to a purchaser, the whole may be paid in any stocks of the United States—Possessing the most secure and perfect title, the same shall be transferred and warranted by

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798.

I WISH TO BUY A NEGRO BOY,

OF about fifteen or sixteen years of age, who is honest and well disposed, and has lived altogether in the country. For such an one, cash will be given; but it will not be worth while to offer one of any other description.

DANIEL CALL.

Richmond, July 29, 1798.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

My Store House and Granary,

AT the Piping-Tree, in the county of King William, on Pamonkey river, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Temple. The store house has got an excellent store room, 18 feet square, with a counting room of 14 feet, also two excellent rooms up stairs: The granary is 28 feet long, 16 do. wide, stands near the water, where grain may be put on board of vessels with very little trouble. For terms apply to Mr John Butler, of Richmond, or to the subscriber, living at the place.

MILES KING.

Piping-Tree, August 6, 1798. (4w)

To be Sold,

At three months credit, on Monday the 10th day of next month, at Louisa courthouse, it being Saturday,

One moiety of 400 acres of Land,

PATENTED in my name, lying on both sides of Little-King-Hole creek, in the upper part of said county of Louisa, near Capt. William Wash's, of said county, who can inform any person desirous of purchasing, what kind of land it is, &c. Bond with approved security will be required, payable to Samuel Overton, jun. attorney in fact for Waller Overton, acting executor of James Overton, dec. late of the state of Kentucky, and a special warranty made to the purchasers as soon as the land may be divided.

JOHN OVERTON.

Louisa county, August 17, 1798. (3w*)

For Sale,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

LYING on Bennett's creek, in Poquoson, within four miles of the Half-way-House, between York and Hampton, containing about three hundred acres; its soil is fertile, productive both of wheat and Indian Corn, and in some places, it answers for tobacco; has a good peach and apple orchard—is convenient for navigation to Norfolk, Baltimore, &c. As the said land will be sold encumbered with dower, the payments will be very distant. All who wish to purchase, will, of course, view the premises. The terms of the sale may be known, by applying to Mr. John Chilman, in Poquoson, or the subscriber in Richmond.

BENNETT BROWN.

Richmond, August 20, 1798. (3w)

For Sale or Lease,

SEVERAL well improved TENEMENTS in and near the Hay-Market square in this city. To purchasers good bargains and convenient payments will be offered. Immediate possession may be had of the tenement at present occupied by the Attorney General—I have also For Sale, a neat light Coachee, as good as new, with a pair of harness; a pair of elegant Grey Horses, a high bred Mare, in foal by Strange's Traveller, and several other carriage and work horses.——I would also sell or exchange for lands on York River, several tracts of first rate Military Lands, viz: opposite the falls of Ohio, in the Illinois Grant, and on Skegg's Beaver Creek, a branch of Big Barren in Kentucky; besides several thousand acres of patented land in the upper parts of this state, to the whole of which unquestionable titles will be made.

J. PRYOR.

City of Richmond, Hay Market, August 20th. 1798.

TO BE SOLD.

On Saturday the 15th September next, to the highest bidder, at King and Queen District Court, a valuable

Tract of level Land

WHEREON the late Col. Richard Tunstall resided; containing, by a late survey, five hundred and seventy four acres.—This land lies in the said county of King and Queen; on Mattapony River, seven miles below Walkerton's ferry, where vessels of a considerable draught of water can load with ease.—There is on this land, a large dwelling house with four rooms, and a passage below, with some out houses, which, with a little repairing, can be made very convenient. Those who wish to see the land, will please apply to Edward Hill, who lives near the same. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaser, giving bond and security to the LEGATEES.

King and Queen, July 20th, 1798.

FOR SALE

MY HOUSE AND LOT, near the Capitol on Shockoe Hill.

JOHN BROWN.

Richmond July 17, 1798.

Thomas Gilliat,

INFORMS his friends, that he has receiveded by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, his

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of either by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, for cash or tobacco.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF GUN-POWDER.

Richmond, July 12th, 1798.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

Have received by the ships Rebecca and Industry, from London, An assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LONDON brown flour; pine apple and brick cheese single, double sealed, and canister gun powder; white lead; Spanish brown and yellow ochre, in 28lb kegs; linseed oil in jugs; 18 by 10, 11 by 9, and 10 by 12 window glass, in boxes; prime German and patent steel scythe blades; red bark, in one and two ounce phials; mahogany liquor cases, with bottles; ditto portable writing desks complete; ditto knife cases, &c. &c.

Richmond, May 28, 1798. (tf)

SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh supply of red Clover, and Timothy seed, from the northern States, which is warranted to be of the last growth.

He has a general assortment of garden seeds which arrived in the last ship from London, likewise some fine red, blue, and white Hyacinths, and Polianthus Narcissus roots, glass flower bottles, painted and red flower pots, &c. which he will sell reasonably for CASH ONLY.

Richmond, August 13, 1798. (6w)

Alexandria Marine Insurance Company,

THE Public is respectfully informed that this company has commenced business; & from the extent of its Capital, it is believed, it is very safe for the Sums that will be done on each risque, which is generaly from four, to six thousand dollars, if so much is wanted; and when the money Capital is encreased by farther calls on the Stock Holders, it is likely the Sums incurred on each risque will be extended. The Credit given for premiums is three months, coastways; four months to the West-Indies, and six months to Europe.

Negociable notes in the Bank of Alexandria with an approved Endorser in this place, will be expected for the premium, so soon as any Insurance is effected.

Losses will be paid in ninety days, after proof & adjustment.

By order of the Directors

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, President.

Alexandria 7 mo: 30th, 1798. (3w.)

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern, the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States:—the locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered, and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman like manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing of the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements. No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced, nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stand of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States, and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department
June 22d, 1798 }

N. B. The proposals are to be transmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia June 30th 1798

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury,"

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States.

2d That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the Treasury certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, of the Sinking Fund.

(6ms.) *Edward Jones, Sec'ry.*

PATOMAC COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the old and new stock of the Patomac Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed, that it is necessary to collect the debts of the Company, in order to pay the demands against them; and therefore we are obliged to inform those who are indebted, that unless they pay both principal and interest to Wm. Hartshorne, Treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September next, their several shares will be sold by public auction at twelve o'clock at noon, at the City Tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM. } Directors.

☞ An Election for a President and four Directors, will be held at the City Tavern in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next; when an account of the expenditures and a report of the progress of the work done for the year past, will be laid before the Stockholders.

July 23. (8w.)

By Authority

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT,
Authorising the grant and conveyance of a certain lot of ground, to Elie Williams.

Sec 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he hereby is authorised to contract with Elie Williams, for the sale of a certain lot of ground, twenty perches in length, and sixteen perches in breadth, situate in the town of Cincinnati, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, it being the same lot on which certain buildings were erected by the said Elie Williams and Robert Elliot, deceased, when contractors for supplying the western army with provisions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That on payment into the treasury of the United States of such sum or sums of money as shall have been agreed upon between the said Elie Williams and the secretary of the treasury, as the price of the above mentioned lot, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to grant a patent for the same, to the said Elie Williams, his heirs or assigns.

Approved, July 16 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,
To amend the act, entitled "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof"

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the provision for giving bond and finding sufficient surety or sureties, for vessels bound on foreign voyages, as required in the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," shall extend no further, than to obligations to the amount of the value of the vessels respectively, and to a sum in addition thereto equal to one third of the value of the cargo. *Provided,* That in no case the surety or sureties shall be answerable for more than ten thousand dollars, any thing in the act above mentioned to the contrary notwithstand.

Approved—July 16, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS
President of the United States

AN ACT
Allowing an additional compensation to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to their clerks, for their services, during the present session of Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be allowed to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, each, two hundred dollars; and to the principal and the engrossing Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the clerk of the House of Representatives, the sum of one hundred dollars, each, as an additional compensation for their services, during the present session of Congress.

Approved—July 16, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS.
President of the United States

AN ACT
To continue in force, for a limited time, a part of an act, intituled "An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines and teas."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the thirteenth section of the act passed on the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four and intituled "An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines and teas" be, and the same hereby is continued in force, until the end of the first session of the fifth Congress.

Approved—April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS.
President of the United States.

AN ACT
For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April one thousand seven hundred & eighty three & the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven and eighty five as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just & true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First,—those heads of families and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, & who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war against Great Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. Secondly,—the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service, during the said war: And thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court or the first justice or first judge of the court of common-pleas or county court of any state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres, & to the last class a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid and distributive justice, may, in their judgment, require; and make report thereof to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses & sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* That in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants, except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual states, shall be considered at the just value thereof at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred

Approved—April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
For an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint three commissioners; any two of whom shall have power to adjust and determine with such commissioners as may be appointed under the legislative authority of the state of Georgia, all interfering claims of the United States and that state, to territory situate west of the river Chatahoochee, north of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and south of the cession made to the United States by South Carolina: And also to receive any proposals for the relinquishment or cession of the whole or any part of the other territory claimed by the state of Georgia, and out of the ordinary jurisdiction thereof.

Sec 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all the lands thus ascertained as the property of the United States shall be disposed of in such manner as shall be hereafter directed by law; and the nett proceeds thereof shall be applied to the sinking and discharging the public debt of the United States, in the same manner as the proceeds of the other public lands in the territory north-west of the river Ohio.

Sec 3 *Be it further enacted,* That all that tract of country bounded on the west by the Mississippi, on the north by a line to be drawn due east from the mouth of the Yasous to the Chatahouchee river; on the east by the river Chatahouchee; and on the south by the thirty-first degree of north latitude, shall be, and hereby is constituted one district, to be called the Mississippi Territory: And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to establish therein a government in all respects similar to that now exercised in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, excepting and excluding the last article of the ordinance made for the government thereof by the late Congress on the thirteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all the necessary officers therein, who shall respectively receive the same compensations for their services; to be paid in the same manner as by law established for similar officers in the territory north-west of the river Ohio; and the powers, duties and emoluments of a superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern department, shall be united with those of governor: *Provided always,* That if the President of the United States should find it most expedient to establish this government in the recess of Congress, he shall nevertheless have full power to appoint and commission all officers herein authorised; and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of session of Congress next ensuing the establishment of the government

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the territory hereby constituted one district for the purposes of government, may at the discretion of Congress be hereafter divided into two districts, with separate territorial governments in each, similar to that established by this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the establishment of this government shall in no respect impair the right of the state of Georgia, or of any person or persons either to the jurisdiction or the soil of the said territory, but the rights and claims of the said state and all persons interested, are hereby declared to be as firm and available, as if this act had never been made.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the establishment of the said government, the people of the aforesaid territory, shall be entitled to and enjoy all and singular the rights privileges and advantages granted to the people of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, in and by the aforesaid ordinance of the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in as full and ample a manner as the same are possessed and enjoyed by the people of the said last mentioned territory.

Sec 7. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the establishment of the aforesaid government, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said Mississippi territory, from any port or place, without the limits of the United States, or to cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing any slave or slaves, and that every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within the said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every slave so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars; one moiety for the use of the United States, & the other moiety for the use of any person or persons who shall sue for the same; and that every slave, so imported or brought, shall thereupon become entitled to, and receive his or her freedom.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and that the said sum be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—April 7, 1798.
JOAN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
For the relief of Sylvanus Crowell.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of the port of Barnstable, in the state of Massachusetts, that agreements were made according to the direction of the act, intituled, "An act concering certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein," between the masters and fishermen employed on board the schooners Jerusha, Phœbe, and Ruth, belonging to Yarmouth, in the state aforesaid, countersigned by the owners, or their agent, for a fishing voyage, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and that the said agreements were casually destroyed by fire; then and in such case, the said collector is authorized and directed to make and pay to the said Sylvanus Crowell, or other agent of the owners of the said schooners, such allowance as they would have been entitled to, under the act aforesaid, provided the said agreements had been produced to said collector.

Approved,—March 19, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
To amend the act intituled, "An act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper."

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That whenever any person other than officers employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, shall apply to any supervisor or inspector of the said revenue, at the office of such supervisor or inspector, for the purchase, at one time, of any quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, stamped and marked, in the manner directed by the act, intituled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum parchment and paper," the whole amount of the duties on which quantity shall be ten dollars, or upwards, such supervisor or inspector shall be, and hereby is authorized and required to deliver to such person, such quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, stamped as aforesaid; the said person paying down the amount of the said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum on such amount, which deduction the said supervisor or inspector is hereby authorized and required to allow.

Sec 2 *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any stamped vellum, or parchment, shall be applied for, and delivered, in the manner aforesaid the said purchaser, in order to become entitled to the aforesaid deduction, shall pay to the said supervisor, or inspector, in addition to the amount of the said duties, a reasonable rate for and on account of the price of the said vellum, or parchment, which rate the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to fix, as nearly as may be, according to the actual cost of those articles.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person, other than officers employed in the collection of the revenue of the United States, shall bring any vellum, parchment, or paper, to be stamped, in the manner directed by the aforesaid act, in any quantity, at one time, the whole amount of the duties for stamping which shall be ten dollars, or upwards, the officer stamping such vellum, parchment or paper, pursuant to the directions of the said act, shall be and hereby is authorized and required to make to such person the same allowance and deduction on the amount of the said duties, as is directed by the first section of this act, to be made in the cases therein mentioned.

Sec 4 *And be it further enacted,* That the stamped paper, required by the aforesaid act to be furnished to the citizens of the United States, by the treasury department, shall be furnished at the rate of duty provided by that act, without any additional charge on account of the price of paper, or any other expence, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding: and that all paper for the purposes aforesaid, shall be furnished at the expence of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury department, who is hereby authorized to employ annually a sufficient sum for that purpose, and for the necessary purchase of vellum and parchment, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to require the Treasury department to furnish any stamped vellum or parchment, without an additional charge for the price of those materials, over and above the duty on the stamps; which price, in all cases where stamped vellum, or parchment shall be furnished, the Secretary of that department is hereby authorized and required to fix, as nearly as may be, according to the actual cost of those articles, respectively

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the aforesaid act as relates to stamp duties on "any certificate or debenture for drawback of customs or duties;" shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that in lieu of the said stamp duties, one fourth per centum on the amount of all drawbacks, allowed by law on the exportation of goods wares, and merchandize imported, shall be retained for the use of the United Srates, by the collectors paying such drawbacks; and in addition to the sum of one per centum directed to be so retained by the act, intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

Approved—March 19, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
To continue in force, the act intituled, "An act prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition; and for encouraging the importation thereof.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That the first, second, third, and fourth sections of the act, intituled "An act prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition; and for encouraging the importation thereof" be, and are hereby continued in force for one year from and after the present session of Congress, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, thereafter, and no longer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the said act, except so much thereof as relates to the importation of sulphur and salt-petre, be, and is hereby continued in force for one year from and after the fourteenth day of June next, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer; and that so much of the said fifth section, as relates to the importation of the sulphur and salt-petre, be, and is hereby continued in force for one year from and after the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer.

Approved,—April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
To suspend, for a further time, the duties upon the manufacture of snuff within the United States, and the drawbacks upon the exportation thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.* That all such parts of any law or laws heretofore passed, as impose duties upon mills and implements employed in the manufacture of snuff, or allow drawbacks upon the exportation of snuff manufactured within the United States shall be, and the same hereby are suspended until the end of first session of the sixth Congress of the United States.

Approved,—July 16 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
For allowing an additional compensation to the doorkeepers and assistant door keepers of the Senate and House of Representatives, for their services during the present session of Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be allowed to James Matthers, door keeper of the Senate, and to Thomas Claxton, door keeper of the House of Representatives, each, two hundred and fifty dollars; and to Cornelius Maxwell, assistant door keeper of the Senate, and to Thomas Dunn, the assistant door keeper of the House of Representatives, each, two hundred and twenty five dollars, as an additional compensation for their services during the present session of Congress.

Approved July 16, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT
In further addition to the act intituled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the judges of the supreme court, and of the several district courts of the United States, and all judges and justices of the courts of the several states, having authority by the laws of the United States to take cognizance of offences against the constitution and laws thereof, shall respectively have the like power and authority to hold to security of the peace, and for good behavior, in cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as may or can be lawfully exercised by any judge or justice of the peace of the respective states, in cases cognizable before them.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK
President of the Senate. pro tempore.
Approved, July 16, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Bulfield, in Hanover, a likely negro man by the name of BILLY, who calls himself Billy Weeks. He is a very tall, slender, but well made man, about 30 years of age, is extremely artful and speaks rather rapidly, using many words, which occasions him sometimes to stammer—He has a placid, agreeable countenance, bespeaking honesty and good conduct—He had on a dark coloured coat and breeches, quite new, but as he has a variety of cloaths, he will of course occasionally change them. He was purchased last June of Richard H Corbin, Esq. of Middlesex, where he has a wife, and to see whom, he was permitted to go before Christmas, and has never returned. He has been seen in Richmond, and also in the neighbourhood of Bulfield. It is probable he is lurking about Mr. Corbin's, near his wife; but he may be in the county of Caroline, near Bullfield, where it is said he has another wife. Masters of vessels are warned at their peril not to take him on board. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me in Richmond, or to James Johnson Manager at Bulfield, or ten dollars if secured in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HOPKINS.
Richmond March 5, 1798 (10w)

PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS,
PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1798.

By Authority

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

Eſtabliſhing an annual ſalary for the Surveyor of the port of Gloucester.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That there be allowed to the ſurveyor of the port of Gloucester, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the yearly ſalary of two hundred and fifty dollars; to commence from the laſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

Approved, July 24. 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT,

To lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That a direct tax of two millions of dollars ſhall be, and hereby is laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the ſtates reſpectively, in the manner following:

To the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, ſeventy-ſeven thouſand, ſeven hundred and five dollars, thirty-ſix cents, and two mills.

To the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, two hundred and ſixty thouſand, four hundred and thirty five dollars, thirty one cents, and two mills.

To the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, thirty ſeven thouſand, five hundred and two dollars, and eight cents.

To the ſtate of Connecticut, one hundred and twenty nine thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſixty ſeven dollars, and two mills.

To the ſtate of Vermont, forty ſix thouſand, eight hundred and ſixty four dollars, eighteen cents, and ſeven mills.

To the ſtate of New-York, one hundred and eighty one thouſand, ſix hundred and eighty dollars, ſeventy cents, and ſeven mills.

To the ſtate of New Jerſey, ninety eight thouſand, three hundred and eighty ſeven dollars, twenty-five cents, and three mills.

To the ſtate of Pennſylvania, two hundred and thirty ſeven thouſand, one hundred and ſeven dollars, ſeventy two cents, and ſeven mills.

To the ſtate of Delaware, thirty thouſand, four hundred and thirty dollars, ſeventy nine cents, and two mills.

To the ſtate of Maryland, one hundred and fifty two thouſand, five hundred and ninety-nine dollars, ninety five cents, and four mills.

To the ſtate of Virginia, three hundred and forty five thouſand, four hundred and eighty eight dollars, ſixty ſix cents, and five mills.

To the ſtate of Kentucky, thirty ſeven thouſand, ſix hundred and forty three dollars, ninety nine cents and ſeven mills.

To the ſtate of North Carolina, one hundred and ninety three thouſand, ſix hundred and ninety ſeven dollars, ninety ſix cents, and five mills.

To the ſtate of Teneſſee, eighteen thouſand eight hundred and ſix dollars, thirty eight cents and three mills.

To the ſtate of South-Carolina, one hundred and twelve thouſand, nine hundred and ninety ſeven dollars, ſeventy three cents, and nine mills.

And to the ſtate of Georgia, thirty-eight thouſand eight hundred and fourteen dollars, eighty ſeven cents, and five mills.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the ſaid tax ſhall be collected by the ſupervifors, inſpectors and collectors of the internal revenues of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and purſuant to ſuch regulations as he ſhall eſtabliſh; and ſhall be aſſeſſed upon dwelling houſes, lands and ſlaves, according to the valuations and enumerations to be made purſuant to the act, intituled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States," and in the following manner:

Upon every dwelling houſe which, with the out-houſes appurtenant thereto, and the lot whereon the ſame are erected, not exceeding two acres in a caſe, ſhall be valued in manner aforeſaid, at more than one hundred, and not more than five hundred dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed in the manner herein provided, a ſum equal to two-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than five hundred, and not more than one thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to three tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling-houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than one thouſand, and not more than three thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to four tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than three thouſand and not more than ſix thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to one half of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than ſix, and not more than ten thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to ſix tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than ten, and not more than fifteen thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to ſeven-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than fifteen and not more than twenty thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to eight-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation: upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than twenty, and not more than thirty thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to nine-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation; and upon every dwelling houſe which ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, at more than thirty thouſand dollars, there ſhall be aſſeſſed a ſum equal to one per centum on the amount of the valuation.

And upon every ſlave which ſhall be enumerated according to the act aforeſaid, there ſhall be aſſeſſed fifty cents.

And the whole amount of the ſums ſo to be aſſeſſed upon dwelling-houſes and ſlaves within each ſtate reſpectively, ſhall be deducted from the ſum hereby apportioned to ſuch ſtate, and the remainder of the ſaid ſum ſhall be aſſeſſed upon the lands within ſuch ſtate according to the valuations to be made purſuant to the act aforeſaid, and at ſuch rate per centum as will be ſufficient to produce the ſaid remainder: *Provided,* That no part of ſaid tax ſhall be aſſeſſed upon ſuch lands or dwelling houſes and ſlaves as at the time of paſſing this act are eſpecially exempted from taxes by the laws of the ſtates, reſpectively.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That the aforeſaid aſſeſſments ſhall be made by the ſupervifors of the ſeveral diſtricts within the United States reſpectively, and purſuant to inſtructions from the Secretary of the Treaſury; which inſtructions the ſaid Secretary ſhall be, and hereby is authorized and required to iſſue to ſuch ſupervifors or any of them, ſo ſoon as the valuations and enumeration directed to be made by the aforeſaid act ſhall have been compleated in the ſtate to which ſuch ſupervifor belongs. And the ſaid tax ſhall become due and payable from and after the expiration of three months after the inſtructions aforeſaid ſhall have been received by the ſupervifors reſpectively: *Provided,* That if, on making the aſſeſſments aforeſaid, it ſhould appear that the ſums ſo to be aſſeſſed on houſes and ſlaves within any ſtate will exceed the ſum hereby apportioned to ſuch ſtate, then the ſupervifor ſhall be, and hereby is authorized and required to deduct from the ſums ſo to be aſſeſſed on houſes, ſuch rate per centum as ſhall be ſufficient to reduce the whole amount of the ſaid aſſeſſments, to the ſum apportioned to ſuch ſtate as aforeſaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſaid ſupervifors ſhall be, and hereby are authorized and required to appoint ſuch and ſo many ſuitable perſons in each aſſeſſment diſtrict within their reſpective diſtricts, as may be neceſſary for collecting the ſaid tax, and ſhall aſſign to them, reſpectively, their collection diſtricts therein; which perſons ſhall be collectors within their reſpective collection diſtricts and ſhall collect the ſaid tax under the direction of the ſupervifors reſpectively, and according to the regulations and proviſions contained in this act, or to be eſtabliſhed purſuant thereto.

Sec 5. *And be it further enacted,* That ſo ſoon as the aforeſaid aſſeſſment ſhall have been compleated, the ſaid ſupervifors ſhall, by ſpecial warrants, under their hands, reſpectively cauſe the ſurveyors of the revenue within their reſpective diſtricts, to make liſts containing the ſums payable, according to ſuch aſſeſſments, for every dwelling-houſe, tract or lot of land, and ſlave, within each collection diſtrict, reſpectively; which liſts ſhall contain the name of the proprietor or occupant of each dwelling-houſe, tract or lot of land and ſlave, within the collection diſtrict, or of the perſon having the care of ſuperintendance of them, or any of them, where ſuch proprietor, occupant or ſuperintendant is known, and the whole ſum payable by each perſon within the ſaid diſtrict, diſtinguiſhing what is payable for dwelling houſes, what for ſlaves, and what for lands: And where there are lands, ſlaves or dwelling-houſes within any collection diſtrict, not owned, or occupied by, or under the care or ſuperintendance of any perſon reſident therein, there ſhall be a ſeparate liſt of ſuch lands, dwelling houſes and ſlaves, ſpecifying the ſums payable for each, and the names of the proprietors or ſuperintendants, reſpectively, where known.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the collectors, to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall be furniſhed by the ſurveyor of the revenue for the aſſeſſment diſtrict within which he ſhall have been ſo appointed, with one or more of the ſaid liſts, ſigned and certified by ſuch ſurveyor. And each collector, on receiving a liſt as aforeſaid, ſhall ſubſcribe three receipts, one of which ſhall be given on a full and correct copy of ſuch liſt, and the other two on aggregate ſtatements thereof, exhibiting the number and valuation of dwelling houſes, the number of ſlaves, and the amount of the valuation of lands in ſuch collection diſtrict, with the amount of the taxes aſſeſſed thereon—And the liſt firſt mentioned, and receipt, ſhall remain in the office of the ſurveyor of the revenue, and ſhall be open to the inſpection of any perſon who may apply to inſpect the ſame; and the aggregate ſtatements and receipts aforeſaid, ſhall be tranſmitted to the inſpector of the ſurvey, and one of them ſhall be by him tranſmitted to the ſupervifor of the diſtrict.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That each collector, before receiving any liſt as aforeſaid, for collection, ſhall give bond with one or more good and ſufficient ſureties, in at leaſt double the amount of the taxes aſſeſſed on the collection diſtrict for which he may be appointed; which bond ſhall be payable to the United States, with condition for the true and faithful diſcharge of the duties of his office, according to law, and particularly, for the due collection and payment of all monies aſſeſſed upon ſuch diſtrict.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforeſaid tax ſhall be, and remain a lien upon all lands, and other real eſtate, and all ſlaves, of the individuals who may be aſſeſſed for the ſame, during two years after the time when it ſhall become due and payable according to this act; and the ſaid lien ſhall extend to each and every part of all tracts or lots of land, or dwelling houſes, which ſhall be valued according to the aforeſaid act, notwithſtanding the ſame may have been divided or aliened, in part, unleſs an apportionment of the valuation thereof ſhall have been made and recorded, purſuant to the aforeſaid act, prior to the time when the collection liſts ſhall have been ſtated, in manner herein before preſcribed.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the ſaid collectors ſhall, immediately after receiving his collection liſt, advertiſe, by notifications, to be poſted up in at leaſt four public places in each collection diſtrict, that the ſaid tax has become due and payable and the times and places at which he will attend to receive the ſame; and, in reſpect to perſons who ſhall not attend, according to ſuch notifications, it ſhall be the duty of each collector to apply once at their reſpective dwellings, within ſuch diſtrict, and there demand the taxes payable by ſuch perſons; and if the ſaid taxes ſhall not be then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch collector to proceed to collect the ſaid taxes, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods, chattels or effects of the perſons delinquint as aforeſaid, with a commiſſion of eight per centum upon the ſaid taxes, to and for the uſe of ſuch collector: *Provided,* that it ſhall not be lawful to make diſtreſs of the tools or implements of a trade or profeſſion, beaſts of the plough neceſſary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or the houſehold utenſils, or apparel neceſſary for a family.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That except, aforeſaid, all goods, chattels, and perſonal effects whatever, being or remaining on lands, ſubject to the ſaid tax; and all graſs, or produce of farms, ſtanding and growing thereon, ſhall and may be taken and ſold for the payment of the ſaid tax, under ſuch regulations as have been or may be made for the ſale of goods or effects taken and ſold by diſtreſs: *Provided,* that nothing herein contained ſhall invalidate or impair any contract or agreement between any landlord, tenant, or other perſon, relative to the payment of taxes.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in reſpect to lands, dwelling houſes and ſlaves, which ſhall not be owned by, or in the occupation, or under the care or ſuperintendance of ſome perſon within the collection diſtrict where the ſame ſhall be ſituated or found at the time of the aſſeſſment aforeſaid, the ſaid collectors reſpectively, upon receiving liſts of ſuch lands, dwelling houſes, or ſlaves, in manner aforeſaid, ſhall tranſmit copies of ſuch liſts, certified under their hands reſpectively, to the ſurveyors of the revenue for the aſſeſſment diſtricts reſpectively within which the perſons owning, or having the care and ſuperintendance of ſuch dwelling houſes, lands, or ſlaves, may reſide, if ſuch perſons be known, together with a ſtatement of the amount of taxes aſſeſſed as aforeſaid upon ſuch dwelling houſes, lands or ſlaves, reſpectively, and a notification to pay, or cauſe to be paid the ſaid taxes to the ſaid collectors reſpectively, within thirty days after ſuch notification ſhall be ſerved as is herein provided; which copies, ſtatements and notifications the ſurveyors receiving the ſame reſpectively ſhall cauſe to to be perſonally ſerved on the aforeſaid perſons reſpectively, or left at their uſual places of abode, and ſhall cauſe an affidavit thereof, by the perſon ſerving or leaving the ſame as aforeſaid, with the time of ſuch ſervice or leaving, to be immediately tranſmitted to the aforeſaid collector: and if ſuch perſons being notified in manner aforeſaid, ſhall not, within ſixty days thereafter, pay the ſaid taxes to the collector of the collection diſtrict where the ſaid land, dwelling houſes, or ſlaves, ſhall be ſituated, or tranſmit to him a receipt for the ſaid taxes in the manner herein provided, then the ſaid collector ſhall proceed to collect the ſaid tax, by diſtreſs and ſale as is herein directed: and if the perſons owning or having the care and ſuperintendance of any ſuch lands, dwelling houſes, or ſlaves, ſhall not be known, then the aforeſaid collectors ſhall cauſe the ſaid copies, ſtatements and notifications to be publiſhed for ſixty days in four Gazettes of the ſtate, if there be ſo many; after which publication, if the ſaid taxes ſhall not be paid, the ſaid collector to collect the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 12. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That if any perſon owning, or having the ſuperintendance or care of any dwelling houſes, lands, or ſlaves, in a collection diſtrict other than that in which he reſides, and being ſerved with ſuch copy, ſtatement and notification as is aforeſaid, ſhall, within ſixty days thereafter, pay the ſaid taxes to the collector of the collection diſtrict within which he reſides, and tranſmit a receipt therefor to the collector ſending the ſaid copy, ſtatement and notification, ſuch receipt ſhall be a diſcharge to the ſaid laſt mentioned collector for the ſaid taxes, and he ſhall thereupon forbear to collect them; and the collector giving ſuch receipt ſhall become chargeable with the ſaid taxes, and ſhall account therefor in the final ſettlement of the accounts of his collection.

Sec. 13 *And be it further enacted,* That when any tax aſſeſſed on lands or houſes, ſhall have remained unpaid for the term of one year, the collector of the collection diſtrict within which ſuch land or houſes may be ſituated, having firſt advertiſed the ſame for two months, in ſix different public places within the ſaid diſtrict, and in two gazettes in the ſtate, if there be ſo many, one of which ſhall be the gazette in which the laws of ſuch ſtate ſhall be publiſhed by authority if any ſuch there be, ſhall proceed to ſell at public ſale, and under the direction of the inſpector of the ſurvey, either the dwelling houſe, or ſo much of the tract of land, (as the caſe may be) as may be neceſſary to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon; together with coſts and charges, not exceeding at the rate of one per centum, for each and every month the ſaid tax ſhall have remained due and unpaid. *Provided,* that in all caſes, where any lands or tenements, ſhall be ſold as aforeſaid, the owner of the ſaid lands or tenements, his heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall have liberty to redeem the ſame at any time within two years, from the time of ſale, upon payment, or tender of payment, to the collector for the time being, for the uſe of the purchaſer, his heirs or aſſignees of the amount of the ſaid taxes, coſts and charges, with intereſt for the ſame, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; and upon payment or tender of payment as aforeſaid ſuch ſale ſhall be void And no deed ſhall be given in purſuance of any ſuch ſale, until the time of redemption ſhall have expired.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* that the ſupervifors of the reſpective diſtricts, ſhall keep true and exact accounts of all taxes due and payable in each collection diſtrict, and ſhall charge the amount thereof to the collectors of ſuch diſtricts reſpectively: And the ſaid collectors ſhall, at the expiration of every month after they ſhall reſpectively commence their collections, in manner aforeſaid, render to the ſupervifor of the diſtrict, or the inſpector of the ſurvey within which the ſaid collections ſhall, reſpectively, be made, a full and true account of the collections made by them, reſpectively, within the month, and pay over to the ſaid ſupervifor or inſpector, the monies by them reſpectively collected within the ſaid term: And if any ſuch collector ſhall fail or neglect to account and pay over, as aforeſaid, at any of the periods above preſcribed, ſuch collector ſhall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars, to be recovered to the uſe of the United States, with coſts of ſuit, in any court having competent juriſdiction: And where any monies ſhall have been paid, as aforeſaid, to the inſpector of a ſurvey, by any collector, the receipt of ſuch inſpector ſhall be allowed to ſuch collector, in the final ſettlement of his accounts with the ſupervifor of the diſtrict.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the ſaid collectors ſhall complete the collection of all ſums aſſigned to him for collection, as aforeſaid, and ſhall account for, and pay over the ſame to the ſupervifor of the diſtrict, within one year and one month from and after the time when the ſaid tax ſhall have become due and payable, in manner aforeſaid; and if any collector ſhall fail ſo to collect, account and pay over, it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervifor of the diſtrict, and he is hereby authorized and required to iſſue a warrant of diſtreſs againſt ſuch delinquent collector and his ſureties, directed to the marſhal of the diſtrict, therein expreſſing the amount of the taxes impoſed on the diſtrict of ſuch collector, and the ſums, if any, which have been paid; and the ſaid marſhal ſhall himſelf, or by his deputy, immediately proceed to levy and collect the ſum which may remain due, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels, or any perſonal effects of the delinquent collector, and for want of goods, chattels or effects, aforeſaid, ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid warrant, the ſame may be levied on the perſon of the collector, who may be committed to priſon, there to remain, until diſcharged in due courſe of law. And furthermore, notwithſtanding the commitment of the collector to priſon, as aforeſaid, or if he abſcond, and goods, chattels and effects cannot be found, ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid warrant, the ſaid marſhal, or his deputy, ſhall, and may proceed to levy and collect the ſum which may remain due, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels, or any perſonal effects, of the ſurety or ſureties of the delinquent collector.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of the ſums committed to any collector, for collection as aforeſaid, ſhall, and the ſame are hereby declared to be a lien upon the lands and real eſtate of ſuch collector, and his ſureties, until the ſame ſhall be diſcharged, according to law; and for want of goods and chattels, or other perſonal effects of ſuch collector or his ſureties, ſufficient to ſatisfy any warrant of diſtreſs iſſued purſuant to the preceding ſection of this act, the lands and real eſtate of ſuch collector, and his ſureties; or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary for ſatisfying the ſaid warrant, after being advertiſed for at leaſt three weeks, in not leſs than three public places in the collection diſtrict, and in one newſpaper printed in the county, if any there be, prior to the propoſed time of ſale, may and ſhall be ſold by the marſhal or his deputy; and for all lands and real eſtate ſold, in purſuance of the authority aforeſaid, the conveyances of the marſhals, or their deputies executed in due form of law, ſhall afford a valid title againſt all perſons claiming under the delinquent collectors, or their ſureties, aforeſaid; and all monies that may remain of the proceeds of ſuch ſale, after ſatisfying the ſaid warrant of diſtreſs, and paying the reaſonable coſts and charges of ſale, ſhall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real eſtate ſold as aforeſaid.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That it ſhall be lawful for the ſupervifors of the reſpective diſtricts, at any time, for good and ſufficient cauſe, to diſmiſs or diſcharge each or any collector from office, and to commit the collection of any part of the ſaid tax remaining uncollected, to a new collector; and immediately upon ſuch diſmiſſion, and after a notification thereof, in at leaſt two public places in the collection diſtrict, by the ſupervifor, or the ſurveyor of the revenue for the diſtrict, on his behalf, the powers of the collector, ſo diſmiſſed, ſhall ceaſe and terminate; and if any collector, ſo diſmiſſed, ſhall wilfully refuſe or neglect to ſurrender his collection liſt, and to render a true account of all monies collected, and to pay over the ſame, according to the directions of the ſupervifor, each and every ſuch collector ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding four thouſand dollars, with coſts of ſuit, to be recovered to the uſe of the United States, in any court having competent juriſdiction: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to impair the reſponſibility of any collector, or his ſureties, ariſing under the foregoing proviſions of this act.

Sec. 18 *And be it further enacted,* That each and every collector, who ſhall exerciſe, or be guilty of any extortion or oppreſſion, under color of this act or ſhall demand other or greater ſums than ſhall be authorized by law, ſhall be liable to pay a ſum not exceeding three hundred dollars; to be recovered by and for the uſe of the party injured, with coſts of ſuit, in any court having competent juriſdiction; and each and every collector ſhall, if required, give receipts for all ſums by them collected and retained, in purſuance of this act.

Sec. 19. *And be further enacted,* That for collecting the ſaid tax, there ſhall be allowed and paid, the following ſums and no more, to be retained by the ſeveral officers hereinafter mentioned, in the final ſettlement of their accounts, reſpectively; that is to ſay:—To each ſupervifor, one half per centum, on the whole amount of the monies by him received and accounted for, under and by virtue of this act;—to every inſpector, one fourth per centum, on the whole amount of the monies to be by him received and accounted for, as aforeſaid;—and to every collector, five per centum, on the whole amount of the monies by him to be received and accounted for, as aforeſaid: *Provided,* That no collector ſhall receive the ſaid allowance, for, or in reſpect to any ſum for which a warrant of diſtreſs ſhall have been iſſued by him; and *Provided alſo,* That no collector who ſhall refuſe or neglect to render, according to this act, any monthly account of monies by him received, as aforeſaid, or to pay over the ſame, as is hereby directed, ſhall be intitled to, or receive the ſaid allowance, upon all or any of the monies by him collected, within the month for which he ſhall ſo refuſe or neglect to account and pay over, as aforeſaid.

Sec. 20 *And be it further enacted,* That there ſhall be allowed to the ſurveyors of the revenue, reſpectively, to be paid by the ſupervifors, reſpectively, and exhibited in their accounts, as part of the charge of the ſaid collection, for preparing collecti-

on lists, and computing the taxes payable by each individual, at the rate of one dollar for every hundred taxables contained in any such list.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted.* That a separate account shall be kept at the Treasury of the United States of all monies to be collected and received by virtue of this act; distinguishing the several amounts received from dwelling-houses, from slaves and from lands, within each state and also distinguishing the amount received in each state from each separate description of dwelling-houses, paying the same rate per centum.

Approved, July 14. 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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AN ACT,

Making certain appropriations; and to authorise the President to obtain a loan on the credit of the direct tax.

Sec 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and there hereby are appropriated, the following sums, that is to say:—Towards defraying the bounties, pay and other expenditures which shall and may accrue in the augmentation of the army of the United States pursuant to the act, intituled, "An act to augment the army of the United States; and for other purposes," the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars; and in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for such fortifications as the President of the United States shall cause to be erected or completed, the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollars; and for the further expenses of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the treaty between the United States and Spain, and for the extraordinary expenses of marking and running certain boundary lines required by the same treaty, in addition to the former appropriations, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid from any monies which shall be in the Treasury of the United States not already appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to borrow of the Bank of the United States, who are hereby enabled to lend the same, or of any other corporation, persons or person, the sum of two millions of dollars, upon the credit and in anticipation of the direct tax, laid and to be collected within the United States; which tax shall be, and is hereby pledged for the repayment of any loan which shall be obtained thereon, as aforesaid; and the faith of the United States shall be, and is hereby pledged to make good any deficiency: *Provided,* That the interest to be allowed for such loan, shall not exceed six per centum per annum; and that the principal shall be reimbursed at the pleasure of the United States.

Approved—July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS
President of the United States.

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AN ACT

To augment the army of the United States; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1 BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, each regiment of infantry in the army of the United States shall consist of one lieutenant colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one pay master, one quarter master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten ensigns, one sergeant major, one quarter-master sergeant, two senior musicians, forty sergeants, forty corporals, twenty musicians, and six hundred privates; and that the several regiments of infantry now in the service of the United States, be augmented accordingly: *Provided always,* That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, appoint and distribute such additional number of surgeon's mates, and for such length of time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to raise, in addition to the present military establishment, twelve regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, to be enlisted for and during the continuance of the existing differences between the United States and the French Republic, unless sooner discharged; and the said six troops, together with the two troops of dragoons now in service, shall be formed into a regiment, and there shall be appointed thereto one lieutenant-colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one pay master, one quarter-master, one serjeant-major, and one quarter master serjeant, whose pay and emoluments, as well as those of the cornets respectively, shall be the same as are by law allowed to officers of the same grades in the infantry.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be two major generals, with two aids de camp each; one inspector general, with the rank, pay & emoluments of a major general, & two aids de camp; three brigadier generals, in addition to the present establishment, two assistant inspectors (who shall be taken from the line of the army;) one adjutant general, with one or more assistant or assistants (to be taken from the line of the army;) and four chaplains.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted,* That the major-generals respectively shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty-six dollars monthly pay, with twenty dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence fifteen rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price; the adjutant general shall be intitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; each chaplain to the pay and emoluments of a major; the aids de camp and assistant inspectors shall each be entitled to twenty four dollars monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, and to four rations of provisions each for there daily subsistence; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month in lieu thereof.

Sec 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each non-commissioned officer, private and musician, who shall hereafter be enlisted for the army of the United States, shall be able bodied, and of a size and age, suitable for the public service, according to the directions, which the President of the United States shall and may establish, and shall be entitled to a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of four dollars thereof shall be deferred until he shall have joined the army; and each commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be entitled to receive for each such non commissioned officer and private, and for each sufficient musician, duly inlisted and mustered, the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the monthly pay of the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the army of the United States, from and after the first day of August next, shall be as follows: cadets, ten dollars, and two rations per day; sergeant-majors, and quarter-master sergeants, ten dollars; senior musicians, eight dollars; sergeants, eight dollars; corporals, seven dollars; musicians, six dollars; privates, five dollars; artificers to the infantry and artilery, and farriers and saddlers to the dragoons, shall be allowed each the monthly pay of ten dollars.—That every non-commissioned officer, private and musician shall receive daily the following rations of provisions, to wit: one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint a number, not exceeding four teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers, who shall be entitled to the monthly pay of fifty dollars, and two rations per day.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates raised by virtue of this act, shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the law, intituled "An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States," and they shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been or may be established by law, and shall be entitled to legal emoluments in case of wounds or disabilities received while in actual service, and in the line of duty. And in recess of Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all the regimental officers proper to be appointed under this act, and likewise to make appointments to fill any vacancies in the army, which may have happened during the present session of the Senate.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an inspector of the artillery, taken from the line of artillerists and engineers, who shall be allowed thirty dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line, and four rations of provisions for his daily subsistence and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public he shall be allowed ten dollars per month instead thereof.

Approved, July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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AN ACT

To enable the President of the United States, to borrow money for the public service.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorised to borrow, on behalf of the United States, from the bank of the United States, which is hereby authorised to lend the same, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons and upon such conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, in addition to the monies to be received into the treasury of the United States, from taxes, for making up any deficiency in any appropriation heretofore made by law, or to be made during the present session of Congress; and defraying the expences which may be incurred, by calling into actual service, any part of the militia of the United States, or by raising, equipping and calling into actual service any regular troops, or volunteers, pursuant to authorities vested or to be vested in the President of the United States, by law: *Provided,* that no engagement nor contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be and hereby is pledged and appropriated for paying the interest of all such monies as may be borrowed, pursuant to this act, according to the terms and conditions on which the loan or loans respectively, may be effected; and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of any such loan or loans, according to the terms and conditions to be fixed as aforesaid:—And the faith of the United States shall be and hereby is pledged, to establish sufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid

Sec 3 *And be it further enacted,* That the sums to be borrowed, pursuant to this act, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and there separately accounted for: And that the same shall be, and hereby are appropriated in manner following:—First, to make up any deficiency in any appropriation heretofore made by law, or to be made during the present session of Congress; and, secondly, to defray the expences which may be incurred before the end of the next session of Congress, by calling into actual service, any part of the militia of the United States, or by raising, equipping and calling into actual service, any regular troops, or volunteers, pursuant to authorities vested or to be vested in the President of the United States, by law.

Approved—July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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AN ACT

To alter and amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy departments.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That there shall be in the department of the navy, an officer to be denominated accountant of the navy, who shall be charged with the settlement of all accounts for monies advanced and stores issued or distributed by or under the direction of the secretary of the navy, and who shall report from time to time, all such settlements as shall have been made by him for money advanced or issued, for the inspection and revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury. And the compensation of the said account shall be a yearly salary of one thousand six hundred dollars. And all letters and packages to and from said accountant by mail, shall be free of postage

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such money as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the department of the navy, by warrant from the Treasury, which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants from the Secretary of the Navy, countersigned by the accountant.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all purchasers, and contracts, for supplies or services for the military and naval service of the United States, shall be made by or under the direction of the chief officers of the department of war and the navy respectively, and all agents or contractors for supplies or services as aforesaid, shall render their accounts for settlement to the accountant of the proper department for which such supplies or services are required, subject nevertheless to the inspection and revision of the officers of the Treasury in manner before subscribed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Purveyor of the public supplies, to execute all such orders as he may from time to time receive from the the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy, relative to the procuring and providing of all kinds of stores and supplies; and shall render his accounts relative thereto to the accountants of the proper departments, which accounts shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of the Treasury as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act passed on the eighth day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, intituled "An act making alterations in the Treasury and War departments," and the act passed on the twenty-third day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, intituled "An act to establish the office of Purveyor of public supplies," so far as the same are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all contracts to be made, by virtue of this act, or of any law of the United States, and requiring the advance of money, or to be in any manner connected with the settlement of public accounts, shall be deposited in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after their dates, respectively.

Approved—July 16. 1798.

JOHN ADAMS
President of the United States.

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AN ACT

To make a further appropriation for the additional naval armament

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sum of six hundred thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to cause to be built, and equipped, three ships or vessels, to be of a force not less than thirty two guns each, and of the dimensions and model which he shall deem most advantageous for the public service, as part of the additional naval armament authorized by law.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the timber and other materials belonging to the United States proper for building and equipping the ships or vessels aforesaid, remaining in their several dock yards, and elsewhere, may be employed, under the direction of the President of the United States in effecting the purposes of this act; or may be otherwise disposed of, as he shall think best. And the sum hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any unappropiated money in the treasury.

Approved—July 16, 1798

JOHN ADAMS.
President of the United States.

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AN ACT

For the relief of sick and disabled seamen

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of September next, the master or owner of every ship or vessel of the United States, arriving from a foreign port into any port of the United States, shall, before such ship or vessel shall be admitted to an entry, render to the collector a true account of the number of seamen, that shall have been employed on board such vessel since she was last entered at any port in the United States,—and shall pay to the said collector, at the rate of twenty cents per month for every seaman so employed which sum he is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seamen.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* that from and after the first day of September next, no collector shall grant to any ship or vessel whose enrolment or licence for carrying on the coasting trade has expired, a new enrolment or licence before the master of such ship or vessel shall first render a true account to the collector, of the number of seamen, and the time they have severally been employed on board such ship or vessel, during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and pay to such collector twenty cents per month for every month such seamen have been severally employed, as aforesaid; which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seamen. And if any such master shall render a false account of the number of men, and the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to make a quarterly return of the sums collected by them, respectively, by virtue of this act, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, out of the same to provide for the temporary relief and maintenance of sick or disabled seamen, in the hospitals or other proper institutions now established in the several ports of the United States, or, in ports where no such institutions exist, then in such other manner as he shall direct: *Provided,* That the monies collected in any one district shall be expended within the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any surplus shall remain of the monies to be collected by virtue of this act, after defraying the expense of such temporary relief and support, that the same, together with such private donations as may be made for that purpose (which the President is hereby authorized to receive) shall be invested in the stock of the United States, under the direction of the President; and when, in his opinion, a sufficient fund shall be accumulated, he is hereby authorized to purchase or receive cessions or donations of ground or buildings, in the name of the United States, and to cause buildings, when necessary, to be erected as hospitals for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to nominate and appoint, in such ports of the United States, as he may think proper, one or more persons, to be called directors of the marine hospital of the United States, whose duty it shall be to direct the expenditure of the fund assigned for their respective ports, according to the third section of this act; to provide for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, under such general instructions as shall be given by the President of the United States, for that purpose, and also subject to the like general instructions, to direct and govern such hospitals as the President may direct to be built in the respective ports:—and that the said directors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President, who is authorised to fill up all vacancies that may be occasioned by the death or removal of any of the persons so to be appointed—And the said directors shall render an account of the monies received and expended by them, once in every quarter of a year, to the Secretary of the Treasury, or such other person as the President shall direct; but no other allowance or compensation shall be made to the said directors, except the payment of such expenses as they may incur in the actual discharge of the duties required by this act.

Approved—July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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AN ACT,

For erecting a Light House at Gay-Head, on Martha's Vineyard; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That as soon as the jurisdiction of such land at Gay-head, on the western part of Martha's Vineyard, in the state of Massachusetts, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient, and most proper for the accommodation of a light-house, shall have been ceded to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President, for building a light-house thereon, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies; and also, to agree for the salaries and wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President, for the superintendance of the same: And the President is hereby authorized to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as such land at the New Inlet of Cape Fear river, in the state of North Carolina, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most proper whereon to erect a lighted beacon, shall have been ceded to the United States, together with the jurisdiction thereof, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contract, for erecting a lighted beacon thereon; & also for placing a buoy in the inlet aforesaid, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purposes aforesaid, and also for the payment of such sum as shall be found due to the commissioners of pilotage of the port of Savannah, in the state of Georgia, for erecting a beacon, and placing sundry buoys at the entrance of the said port, on a settlement of their accounts at the Treasury, there be appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise particularly appropriated, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided always,* That no payment shall be made for erecting the said beacon, until the land whereon the same has been erected, together with the jurisdiction thereof, shall have been ceded to the United States agreeable to law, and in like manner as has been done in other cases.

Approved—July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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AN ACT

Making certain additional appropriations for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That for the compensation of clerks to the Commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expenses of the several loan-offices, for and during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the expenses incident to the Navy Department, for and during the present year, including the compensation of the Secretary of the Navy his clerks, and persons employed in his office, with the contingent expenses of the department there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, the sum of six thousand, two hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy two cents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the expenses incident to the office of the accountant of the Navy department, for and during the present year, including the compensation of the accountant, his clerks, and persons employed in his office, with all contingent expenses thereof, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, the sum of two thousand and forty five dollars and nine cents.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the additional expenses incident to the present session of Congress, for printing, stationary and other contingencies, there shall be, and hereby are appropriated, the following sums, viz for the Senate one thousand dollars; for the House of Representatives four thousand dollars

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for repaying to the bank of the United States, a sum advanced upon bills drawn by the Treasury of the United States, in favor of the Cashier of the said bank, upon the supervisor of the district of New Hampshire, and protested, there shall be and hereby is appropriated, the sum of five thousand five hundred and six dollars.

Sec 6 *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid appropriations shall be paid out of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debts of the U. States."

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.